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October 2, 2017

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

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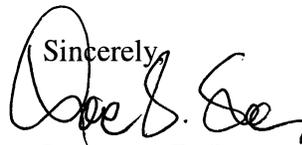
**RE: 2017 Smart Grid Technology Plans of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and
Duke Energy Progress, LLC
Docket No. E-100, Sub 147**

Dear Ms. Jarvis:

Pursuant to Commission Rule R8-60.1, I enclose the 2017 Smart Grid Technology Plan Updates (collectively, the "SGTP Updates") of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC ("DEC") and Duke Energy Progress, LLC ("DEP") (collectively, the "Companies") for filing in connection with the referenced matter.

Portions of the cost/benefit appendices to the DEC and DEP SGTP Updates contain confidential information that should be protected from disclosure. Of the exhibits contained in Appendix C, Exhibit B to the DEC SGTP Update and Exhibits B, E and G to the DEP SGTP Update contain cost information for installations currently underway or planned in the near future. Public disclosure of this information would impair the Companies' ability to procure equipment and services necessary to initiate future projects on advantageous terms for the benefit of its customers. Thus, the Companies respectfully request that the confidential information be treated confidentially pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §132-1.2. DEC and DEP will make this information available to other parties pursuant to an appropriate confidentiality agreement.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Lawrence B. Somers

Enclosures

cc: Parties of Record

OFFICIAL COPY

Oct 02 2017

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of 2017Smart Grid Technology Plan Updates of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC and Duke Energy Progress, LLC, in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147, has been served by electronic mail, hand delivery or by depositing a copy in the United States mail, postage prepaid to the following parties of record:

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This is the 2nd day of October, 2017.

By: 

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Duke Energy Carolinas

2017 Smart Grid Technology Plan Update



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Overview

As required by the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC or Commission) Rule R8-60.1(b), Duke Energy Carolinas (DEC or Company) submits its 2017 Smart Grid Technology Plan (SGTP) Update. The 2017 SGTP Update represents the significant amendments or revisions to the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan.

1. Smart Grid Technology Strategy

Reference	Requirement
<i>R8-60.1(c)(1)</i>	<i>A summary of the utility's strategy for evaluating and developing smart grid technologies.</i>

Power/Forward Carolinas Grid Improvement Plan

Announced in 2017, the Company outlined its plans over the next decade to modernize the North Carolina grid. Power/Forward Carolinas is comprised of strategic programs that will each play a part in building a smarter energy future for customers. These strategic programs represent the means to deliver the Road Ahead strategies of modernizing the power grid and transforming the customer experience, as outlined in the 2016 SGTP. The early years of Power/Forward Carolinas will establish the foundational and enabling infrastructure and technologies to achieve the Company's long-term objectives of a more reliable, resilient grid to better serve customers.

Certain programs included in the Power/Forward Carolinas initiative are technologies that fall under the definition of "smart grid technologies" outlined in Commission Rule R8-60.1(c), while others are not. All of the programs have similar objectives in the long term, improving reliability and resiliency of the grid; however, certain programs, like Targeted Undergrounding, are not deemed smart grid technologies. The Company has determined that the Self-Optimizing Grid, and certain portions of the Enterprise Systems Upgrades, Communications Network Upgrades and Transmission Improvements programs, meet the criteria for the SGTP and will be outlined within the Plans each year as applicable. The Enterprise Systems Upgrades primarily consists of the Distribution Management System (DMS) Consolidation projects as outlined in the 2016 SGTP. Applicable projects or initiatives are included in the 2017 SGTP Update, or will be included in future SGTPs as appropriate.

These strategic programs may be comprised of multiple gated projects and annually-funded work streams to accomplish the end state objectives. Each year, the Company funds and prioritizes the work efforts through the annual budgeting process, and the following governing

bodies provide oversight of the portfolio: management teams, steering teams, and the financial management committee.

Cross-functional management teams aligned around the strategic programs provide program and project governance, gating and change request oversight. The management teams are also responsible for deployment performance, business readiness, issue resolution, and benefit tracking and reporting. Steering teams provide strategic oversight of all programs and projects to ensure alignment with enterprise, regulatory, financial, customer and operational strategies. Steering teams are responsible for portfolio performance, alignment with the grid improvement plan, cross-functional issue resolution (if escalated from the management teams) and to review and approve significant changes in the overall strategy. Finally, the financial management committee tracks the expenditures of the organizational budgets set forth by the Company. The committee also manages the reallocation of funding within the programs and projects to maintain budgetary compliance and determines available funding for emergent work, change requests, or any other item that has a financial impact to the organization.

The initial planning for the 10-year Grid Improvement Plan was completed in early 2017. Given this is a 10-year plan, the company will utilize a “progressive elaboration” process, pursuant to Project Management Institute best practices, to govern the plan throughout the lifecycle. In this process, the initial overall 10-year plan concepts are approved first, then a more detailed version of each year’s plan is submitted and approved annually.

Stakeholder Outreach

Collaborative Initiatives

Through the North Carolina Public Benefits Funds, administered by Advanced Energy and Duke Energy, along with generous technical support from North Carolina’s Electric Membership Cooperatives, Duke Energy and Dominion Energy North Carolina, there have been several smart grid stakeholder education initiatives.

As described in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan, Advanced Energy’s outreach efforts are being designed to help our state’s residents make well-informed energy decisions. They want to share information about new technologies and services when they believe they can offer value, and they also want to share any concerns that may present risk. Highlights of the accomplishments over the past year include:

- Hosted a facilitated cross-sector planning meeting in November 2016 to identify priority audiences and energy related topics to focus educational and outreach efforts for 2017.

The key audiences identified by the stakeholders were: state legislators, utilities commissioners, county commissioners, municipal staff, public staff and large business customers.

- Identified a webinar series as the most efficient and flexible delivery method for the outreach and education body of work for the priority NC stakeholder audiences identified.
- The overarching goal of the webinar series was to build awareness among the targeted key decision makers on relevant smart grid topics and their effects on technology, economic development, and policy across North Carolina.

2017 NC Smart Grid Webinar Series

1. Smart Grid Basics (presented April 26, 2017)
 2. Solar Power and Grid Integration (presented May 24, 2017)
 3. Smart Meters and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (presented June 22, 2017)
 4. Microgrids and Grid Resiliency (presented September 20, 2017)
 5. Self-Optimizing Grid (scheduled October 24, 2017)
- Created a publicly accessible website, www.NCSmartGrid.org, hosted and maintained by Advanced Energy. This site contains a repository of smart grid resources, presentation collateral and video links that can be used by stakeholders state-wide. Recordings of the NC Smart Grid Webinar Series are available through the NC Smart Grid website as an ongoing resource for stakeholders.
 - Future engagement activities include plans to convene a facilitated stakeholder session in November 2017, similar to that which took place in November 2016, to gather scoping input for 2018 education and outreach work.

2. Improving Reliability and Security of the Grid

Reference	Requirement
<i>R8-60.1(c)(2)</i>	<i>A description of how the proposed smart grid technology plan will improve reliability and security of the grid.</i>

The description for each new technology project listed under Sections 3 through 5, and the specific benefits described, outline the impacts each project will have on the reliability and security of the grid. Additionally, the grid improvement plan as a whole will provide synergies resulting in greater overall value in improving grid security, reliability and resiliency, while also creating greater efficiencies and improving safety and sustainability.

One of the primary objectives of the Power/Forward Carolinas grid improvement plan is to reduce outages. When outages do occur, the goal is to reduce the time customers are without power. There are additional objectives that will address the physical and cyber security of the grid through specific programs, and also as an ancillary result of other programs. While some of these programs may not fall into the definition of smart grid technologies, all are designed to play a vital role in modernizing the grid.

3. Current and Scheduled Technology Deployments

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1(c)(3)	<i>For all smart grid technologies currently being deployed or scheduled for implementation within the next five years: (i) – (vii)</i>

DEC AMI Deployment

DEC submitted the May 5, 2017 Supplemental Information filing in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147 to the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plans outlining its AMI deployment.

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

AMI is the foundational investment that will enable enhanced customer solutions - giving customers greater control, convenience and choice over their energy usage, while also giving customers the opportunity to budget, save time and save money. AMI technology allows a utility to gather more granular usage data and utilize new capabilities to offer new programs and services to customers that are not achievable through existing meters. The AMI technology will pave the way for programs that will allow customers to stay better informed during outages, control their due dates, avoid deposits, to be reconnected faster, and to better understand and take control of their energy usage, and ultimately, their bills. Over time, the Company also expects AMI meters to contribute to cost reductions from reduced truck rolls in the years after deployments.

Deployment of AMI meters allows customers to start, stop and move service without the need for a technician visit. The AMI meters also provide an interface for customers to see and understand their hourly energy usage, allowing them to better manage their consumption and, as a result, their bills. AMI meters will enable future customer programs such as outage notification alerts, mid-billing cycle usage alerts, a real-time usage application for smart phones, and the ability for customers to select their payment due date. The technology can also enable future energy efficiency options and potential time-of-use rate offerings as well as pre-payment programs. Current meters cannot provide these capabilities.

These new meters are directly interoperable with the existing AMI meter systems and have a planned life of approximately 15 years.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

Through August 2017, DEC has installed a total of approximately 850,000 AMI meters in NC. Current plans for DEC NC installations total approximately 1.1 million additional meters through 2019.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

DEC will be removing and replacing approximately 1.32 million AMR (Automated Meter Reading - "drive-by") meters over the three-year period beginning in 2017 and ending in 2019. The estimated salvage value of those meters is \$1.37 M. The remaining net book value of the meters being removed is estimated at \$127.66 M as of March 31, 2017.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

AMI meters capture energy usage and send it to grid routers directly, through range extenders, or through other meters to form a radio frequency (RF) mesh network. The grid routers transmit collected usage data to the AMI headend system via cellular backhaul once each day. The head-end system acts as the data collection point inbound from the metering infrastructure, as well as providing meter command and encryption key management outbound. The data is then sent to a Meter Data Management (MDM) system which provides billing determinants to the customer billing system for billing.

The data collected by the AMI meter utilizes a unique meter number (not displayed on the meter face) and thereby contains no personally identifiable customer information. All data is encrypted at the meter and decrypted at head-end system. The meter number is then used as the linkage to other information within the customer billing systems.

See additional information covered in Section 7(iv) and Appendix B related to how the utility provides usage information to customers through the secure online customer portal and billing statements.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable as this project does not currently involve the transfer of customer information to any third-parties. Refer to Appendix B for general information on providing data to customers and third parties.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

DEC has incurred approximately \$144.8 million in capital through August 2017 on the AMI deployment project covering both its North and South Carolina service territories. The

Company estimates an additional \$41.8 million through year end 2017, and forecasts the following capital expenditures through the completion of the AMI deployment in 2019.

DEC AMI Capital Forecast	2016 Actuals	Actuals through Aug. 2017	Forecast for Sep. – Dec. 2017	2018 Forecast	2019 Forecast
Annual Capital \$ (millions)	\$54.5	\$90.3	\$41.8	\$93.8	\$11.6

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

The Cost-Benefit Analysis attached in Appendix C, Exhibit A is as presented to Company Management for consideration of the project. In evaluating the full scope of the AMI project, along with the approval of the DEC South Carolina portion of the AMI project, approval for the DEC North Carolina portion was not received until mid-November 2016. This Cost-Benefit Analysis represents total capital and operating expense deployment costs and operational benefits over a 20-year period, for the entire Duke Energy Carolinas service territory (North and South Carolina). The information presented in the high-level analysis in the 2016 SGTP was an estimated proportion of the total project costs and benefits allocated to North Carolina based on customer count. Many of the assumptions used for this analysis have now been either realized or discounted based on the detailed planning that has taken place since the final approval decision was made.

Based on updated plans for the DEC North Carolina AMI project, cost estimates for the remaining meter deployment project and necessary system scaling upgrades are estimated at approximately \$260 million. Additionally, part of the Company's strategy moving forward has been aligned with providing customers with more choice, convenience and control. Therefore, the ability to offer the enhanced customer services and programs as detailed in section R8-60.1 (c)(3)(i) above, along with improvements in customer satisfaction, are some of the non-quantifiable benefits further supporting the Company's decision to move forward with a full AMI deployment.

For the cost-benefit analysis, see Appendix C, Exhibit A attached: **Duke Energy Carolinas Advanced Metering Infrastructure Cost Benefit Analysis**. For additional detail on the costs, see Exhibit B attached: **CONFIDENTIAL AMI Smart Meter Cost Inputs**. For additional detail on the benefits, see Exhibit C attached: **AMI Program Benefit Inputs and AMI Program Benefit Details**.

Self-Optimizing Grid

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

The Self-Optimizing Grid (SOG) Program implements additional design criteria on distribution circuits that improves reliability and enhances system resiliency. This resiliency will enable the system to reduce outage duration from fault events. Key components of the projects will involve adding capacity to distribution circuits and substation transformers and connecting radial distribution circuits together with automated switches. The head-end enterprise systems such as the Self-Healing software and the Distribution Management System (DMS) software are essential to enabling this capability.

The Self-Optimizing Grid is an advancement from Self-Healing “Networks”. The Self-Healing Networks and Feeder Segmentation projects were a foundational step in the progression towards the SOG program. Instead of having individual circuit pairs that can back each other up, the integrated grid network allows for multiple circuit rerouting options to re-energize segments and minimize customer outage events. The SOG program will further segment the circuits to minimize the number of customers affected by sustained outages and ensures the necessary capacity and connectivity to fully leverage the segmentation.

Under this program, circuits will have automated switches deployed according to the SOG guidelines, which outline automated switches approximately every 400 customers, or 3 miles in circuit segment length, or 2 MW peak load. The goal of the SOG program is to have 80% of customers served from circuits that have alternate power re-routing options and sufficient capacity to re-route power without being overloaded the majority of the time. Circuits that meet these additional guidelines will have SOG capabilities.

The SOG will automatically reroute power around a problem area, like an outage caused by a tree falling across a line, animal interference, or fault events. With this automation, the grid can self-identify problems and isolate affected areas by reconfiguring the circuits, which can shorten or even eliminate outages for many customers.

Automated switch equipment typically has an approximate 20-year expected life, and control and communications equipment, an approximate 5- to 7-year expected life.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

The initial engineering, scoping and planning for the SOG program began in 2017 with expectations to begin field work in 2018. The initial planning will address activities in 2018 and the planning for following years will occur as part of the annual planning process. 2018 is the

first year of the expected 10-year program to achieve the anticipated goal of 80% of customers being served by the SOG.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

During field work, installations will primarily consist of new equipment to achieve the new SOG guidelines. However, there will be instances where aged, automated switches, or other non-automated equipment will need to be replaced.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

This section is not applicable as this technology does not transfer information to/from customers.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable as this technology does not transfer information to/from customers and will not be utilized by third-parties.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

Estimated costs through end of year 2017 are forecast to be approximately \$1.45 M for planning, scope identification and engineering. Forecast capital expenditures for the next five years are as follows:

DEC (Millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Self-Optimizing Grid	\$103.8	\$152.1	\$153.0	\$164.9	\$164.6

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

Self-Optimizing Grid analysis uses the design criteria of segmenting the circuits for approximately 400 customers, 3 miles of circuit, or 2MW of load. Benefits can include:

- Reduces system-wide customers interrupted (CI) and customer minutes of interruption (CMI)
- Creates a networked energy system that improves operational situational awareness
- Minimizes the number of customers impacted by an outage
- Isolates problem areas for quicker mobilization and repair

- Shortens outage duration for impacted customers
- Automates system reconfigurations reducing the need for manual switching
- Improves grid resiliency and ability to recover from major events
- Enables the grid to effectively manage private distributed energy resources

Usage Alerts

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

The Usage Alerts program is designed to give customers increased transparency into their usage consumption. By leveraging smart meter data, this program will send customers an email at their mid-billing cycle indicating their actual usage to-date (showing kWh and dollars) and a projection of their end of cycle bill. This mid-cycle report also gives the customer increased choice and control by setting their preferences for receiving the data (email or text message) and setting their desired thresholds. Thresholds allow a customer to set their monthly spend target in dollars, and the usage alerts program will then communicate to a customer when they've reached 50%/75%/90%/100% of their set threshold amount. In these alerts, customers will also be able to see useful tips to allow them to be more efficient in their energy usage. The program is primarily designed for residential and small/medium business customers.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

The Usage Alerts program was available to DEC customers with a smart meter in June 2017. As of early September 2017, the program has sent more than 602,000 messages to enrolled customers in DEC North Carolina. 95% of customers who responded to surveys have indicated their satisfaction with the program. The complete roll-out of the program is aligned with the deployment of AMI across the jurisdiction.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

This section is not applicable.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

The Company works with a vendor partner to process usage alerts through text or email message based on customer preferences. Additionally, customers can update their method of receiving information through a preference center. The Company only transmits usage

information as agreed to by the customer, displaying street number and street name only to correlate it to an account.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

This program incurred no capital expenditures.

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

JD Power customer survey results indicate that customers are more satisfied when they have more detail regarding their usage patterns, and when they are not surprised by their bill.

Pick Your Own Due Date

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

The Pick Your Own Due Date (PYDD) program is designed to allow customers to choose the due date for their monthly bill. Primarily designed for residential and small and medium business customers, the program leverages smart meter data to give customers the choice of choosing a due date without creating meter reading inefficiencies. The customer can choose any date of the month, and can update their selection one time each year. Smart meters are required for enabling this program because they provide daily data enabling billing to occur on the date preferred by the customer, rather than one based off a pre-determined meter reading route schedule.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

The PYDD program was available for DEC customers with a smart meter in March 2017. The program has assisted almost 4,000 DEC-NC residential customers and 140 DEC-NC non-residential customers. The complete roll-out of the program is associated with the full deployment of AMI.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

This section is not applicable.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

This section is not applicable.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

This program incurred no capital expenditures.

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

JD Power customer survey results consistently indicate that customers are more satisfied when they have the option to pick their own due date.

4. Technologies Actively Under Consideration

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 4	<i>For all smart grid technologies actively under consideration for implementation within the next five years, the smart grid technology plan shall include a description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of the technologies, as well as a descriptive summary of any completed analysis used by the utility in assessing the smart grid technology.</i>

Enterprise Transmission Health & Risk Management Project

Duke Energy's Transmission Operations manages over 32,200 miles of transmission lines, nearly 10,000 transformers, and nearly 15,000 circuit breakers. As the result of modernization and record keeping over many years, the Company has access to a significant amount of data, and has begun accelerated strategies to employ data analytics to assess the health and risk of failure of the equipment. This method will optimize the utilization of these assets in order to better monitor the operational and financial health of the equipment fleet. However, in the current environment the evaluation of the fleet cannot be performed in a comprehensive manner. The Transmission Asset Management organization is using antiquated tools and manual methods to understand equipment health and to predict and react to equipment failures.

Transmission Health and Risk Management (HRM) is a philosophy for how to manage assets. This philosophy is supported by software, monitoring, data, analytics, data science and people. This project will implement a new enterprise Health & Risk Management (HRM) platform to collect and analyze data to prescribe how Transmission can improve the management of its assets. The Company's strategy identifies condition monitoring as a key strategic program and this work aligns with the Road Ahead strategy of modernizing the power grid.

The selected HRM solution is an advanced analytics software package that helps utilities use a systematic, data-driven approach to assess the on-going health of assets, and take specific actions to improve overall system reliability. This enterprise project is estimated at approximately \$40 million and expected to be implemented over a four-year period, beginning by the end of 2017.

The HRM solution enables personnel to better manage Transmission transformer and breaker health, and capture significant value by:

- Reducing operating expenses by prioritizing replacement and maintenance actions
- Improving capital expense efficiency by prioritizing replacement and maintenance actions
- Improving customer value through improved reliability
- Reducing the likelihood of catastrophic transformer failures

HRM Project Objectives

- Implement a new Health and Risk Management platform
- Develop new HRM processes
- Become proactive versus reactive by shifting from an alarming model to a predictive model that incorporates the component, asset, fleet, and system health & risk data
- Extend the lifecycle of aging assets
- Reduce asset failures or catastrophic failures

Enterprise Communications Network Upgrades Program

Strategic Fiber and Wireless Transport

The backbone of Duke Energy's communications network (a.k.a. the 3rd Grid) is the transport network, which consists of fiber optical cable and microwave systems. A recent current state assessment identified 1,750 miles of fiber optic cable that needs to be evaluated for replacement (based on age) and several key fiber rings that are underperforming. Additionally, to satisfy business needs identified during the Enterprise Communications Strategy effort, Duke Energy will expand its fiber network to connect key generating plants, operations centers, substations and other critical facilities. Microwave systems are also used to provide high capacity connectivity. Many of Duke Energy's microwave systems in place today use network technology that is becoming obsolete, and the capacity of many microwave paths is not meeting business needs.

The Strategic Fiber and Wireless Transport work stream will begin replacing end-of-life fiber optic cable and microwave systems, add fiber to new, targeted routes based on business needs, and investigate alternatives to optical ground wire to enable Duke Energy to deploy fiber faster and less costly. The Enterprise Communications strategy concluded that to move to a smarter grid, the Company needed to:

- Treat communications as the 3rd Grid (e.g., an enterprise asset) and elevate communications to the same status as the electric grid and the gas grid
- Implement Broadband Internet Protocol from the core to the edge of the grid
- Make communications grid improvements that ensure: resiliency, reliability, security, capacity, and low latency. Fiber is one of the primary ways to enhance the entire communications grid.
- Expand network infrastructure, uplifting end-of-life technology and implementing a holistic network design

Grid Wide Area Network (WAN)

The Grid WAN initiative includes efforts to replace end-of-life data network hardware on the network core and in substations, and to convert substation hardware to Internet Protocol (IP). This work stream also includes redesigning existing networks for more capacity and better resiliency, and developing strategies for the Field Area Network (FAN) and Neighborhood Area Network (NAN).

A FAN strategy is being developed to support changes to grid communications due to the emergence of solar and battery storage, microgrids and distributed intelligence. A NAN strategy will also help to optimize the value of the AMI infrastructure by enabling other use cases such as lighting controls and demand response to benefit from its two-way mesh communications, in addition to scaling it for enterprise-wide AMI.

Next Generation Cellular

Duke Energy primarily uses a cellular vendor for cellular connections to substations, distribution line devices, AMI backhaul devices, direct-connect meters and load management switches. A significant number of these modems use 2G/3G technology which will be decommissioned by the cellular vendor by the end of 2022. Therefore, the Company will need to replace its 2G/3G cellular modems by the end of 2022. Some of these modems may be replaced by other efforts, such as the enterprise roll-out of AMI and the replacement of end-of-life substation routers; however, any remaining modems will be replaced as part of this work stream.

5. Technology Pilots and Initiatives

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 5	<i>For each pilot project or initiative currently underway or planned within the next two years to evaluate smart grid technologies: (i) – (v)</i>

At this time, the Company does not have any new pilot projects or initiatives to evaluate smart grid technologies.

6. Projects No Longer Being Considered

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 6	<i>A description of each project or initiative described in a previous plan that is no longer under consideration by the utility, and the basis for the decision to end consideration of each project or initiative.</i>

At this time, the Company does not have any projects or initiatives that are no longer under consideration.

7. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Summary

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 7	For automated metering infrastructure (AMI), in addition to the information required in subsections (3) or (4) of this section, as appropriate, the utility shall also provide: (i) – (iv)

(i) A table indicating the extent to which AMI meters have been installed in the utility's service territory and specifically in North Carolina, the North Carolina jurisdictional customer classes and/or tariffs of customers with AMI, and the predicted lifespans of these installations. This table should indicate the number of AMI meters that has been installed both cumulatively and since the filing of the last smart grid technology plan.

(ii) The number of meters in North Carolina that use traditional metering technology and/or automated meter reading (AMR) technology, and the predicted lifespans for these installations.

Meters installed in DEC North Carolina as of August 2017

Customer Class	AMI Meters	AMR Meters	Walk-By & Other Meters
NC Residential	680,173	1,045,641	3,149
NC Commercial	154,451	116,790	5,819
NC Industrial	7,422	1,122	1,659
NC Company Use & Other	3,742	7,493	30
Totals	845,788	1,171,046	10,657

DEC has installed approximately 318,397 AMI meters in NC since the information provided in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan. The predicted lifespan of the AMI meters is approximately 15 years, and all other meters currently installed have a 15-20 year lifespan.

(iii) Any adjustment made by the utility to its capital accounting due to AMI, including the dollar amount of write-downs of its meter inventories.

In DEC North Carolina, the remaining book value of meters being retired through the AMI deployment is being deferred in a deferred debit account pending Commission approval in Docket No. E-7, Sub 1146 for the Company's request to include the amount for retired meters in a regulatory asset.

(iv) A discussion of what AMI services or functions are currently being utilized, as well as any plans for implementing other AMI services or functions within the next two years.

There are no significant revisions to the AMI services or functions utilized or planned by DEC since the 2016 SGTP.

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Data Access Rules

Pursuant to the North Carolina Utilities Commission’s March 29, 2017 *Order Accepting Smart Grid Technology Plans* (March 29, 2017 SGTP Order) in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147, requesting that the electric utilities, the Public Staff, and all interested parties continue discussing potential rule changes related to customer data access, and that Duke include a report on those discussions in its 2017 SGTPs, DEC and DEP provide the following report:

Since the issuance of the Commission’s March 29, 2017 SGTP Order, DEC and DEP have not had any formal discussions with NCSEA and the Public Staff regarding potential rule changes to address data access issues. During 2017, DEC and DEP had some discussions related to data access issues with NCSEA and the Public Staff in the context of a legislative stakeholder process, but no such legislation was ultimately enacted. The Companies remain willing to have further discussions should the Commission decide to engage in such rulemaking.

Appendix B – Responses to Questions in Commission’s August 23, 2013 Order in Docket No. E-100, Sub 137

Pursuant to the North Carolina Utilities Commission’s March 29, 2017 *Order Accepting Smart Grid Technology Plans* in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147, that DEC and DEP “update their responses to the questions posed in the Commission’s August 23, 2013 Order and include those responses in future SGTP filings.” Duke Energy Carolinas provides the following response.

The Company has had no significant revisions to the responses provided in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan, Appendix B.

Appendix C – DEC AMI Analysis Files

Duke Energy Carolinas Advanced Metering Infrastructure Cost Benefit Analysis

		AMI Program Costs (\$000s)				AMI Program Benefits (\$000s)											Net Present Value		
		Total Capital Program Costs	Total Capital Recurring Costs	Total O&M Program Costs	Total O&M Recurring costs	Reduced meter reading costs	Reduced meter operations costs - consumer order workers for meter orders	Reduced meter operations costs - field metering labor	Reduced meter operations costs - testing, repairs, reading equipment	Reduced restoration costs - OK on arrival	Reduced restoration costs - major storms	Misc O&M savings	Reduced equipment failures	Misc capital savings	AMR meter salvage value	Non-technical line loss reduction - power theft, equipment failures and installation errors	Net Benefits and (Costs)	Loss on Net Book Value of AMR Meters	Net Benefits & (Costs)
1	2016	- 45,137	-	- 350	- 253	492	-	1,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	-	- 43,658	- 85,050	- 128,708
2	2017	- 151,520	- 443	- 2,750	- 1,364	792	2,004	3,232	-	122	291	436	571	145	580	9,034	- 138,871	-	- 138,871
3	2018	- 154,483	- 796	- 3,250	- 2,588	1,440	4,815	3,242	-	293	698	1,047	1,371	349	533	21,172	- 126,158	-	- 126,158
4	2019	- 34,911	- 886	-	- 2,873	2,250	7,800	3,242	-	475	1,130	1,696	2,221	565	1	33,470	14,180	-	14,180
5	2020	-	- 1,839	-	- 4,062	2,470	8,034	-	-	489	1,164	1,747	2,288	582	-	38,530	49,404	-	49,404
6	2021	-	- 1,840	-	- 4,170	2,542	9,479	-	-	577	1,374	2,061	2,700	687	-	38,723	52,132	-	52,132
7	2022	-	- 2,100	-	- 4,280	2,617	9,764	-	-	594	1,415	2,123	2,781	708	-	38,917	52,537	-	52,537
8	2023	-	- 2,101	-	- 4,392	2,694	10,056	-	-	612	1,457	2,186	2,864	729	-	39,111	53,217	-	53,217
9	2024	-	- 2,102	-	- 4,506	2,773	10,358	-	-	630	1,501	2,252	2,950	751	-	39,307	53,915	-	53,915
10	2025	-	- 2,103	-	- 4,621	2,855	10,669	-	-	649	1,546	2,319	3,038	773	-	39,503	54,630	-	54,630
11	2026	-	- 15,159	-	- 4,738	2,939	10,989	-	-	669	1,593	2,389	3,130	796	-	39,701	42,308	-	42,308
12	2027	-	- 1,846	-	- 4,857	3,026	11,319	-	-	689	1,640	2,461	3,223	820	-	39,899	56,375	-	56,375
13	2028	-	- 1,846	-	- 4,978	3,115	11,658	-	-	710	1,690	2,534	3,320	845	-	40,099	57,147	-	57,147
14	2029	-	- 1,847	-	- 5,100	3,207	12,008	-	-	731	1,740	2,610	3,420	870	-	40,299	57,938	-	57,938
15	2030	-	- 1,848	-	- 5,225	3,302	12,368	-	-	753	1,792	2,689	3,522	896	-	40,501	58,750	-	58,750
16	2031	-	- 1,849	-	- 5,352	3,399	12,739	-	-	775	1,846	2,769	3,628	923	-	40,703	59,583	-	59,583
17	2032	-	- 1,850	-	- 5,481	3,499	13,121	-	-	799	1,902	2,852	3,737	951	-	40,907	60,437	-	60,437
18	2033	-	- 1,851	-	- 5,612	2,745	10,299	-	-	627	1,493	2,239	2,933	746	-	31,327	44,945	-	44,945
19	2034	-	- 1,852	-	- 5,746	1,651	6,195	-	-	377	898	1,347	1,764	449	-	18,386	23,468	-	23,468
20	2035	-	- 1,853	-	- 5,882	485	1,821	-	-	111	264	396	519	132	-	5,273	1,266	-	1,266
		- 386,051	- 46,011	- 6,350	- 86,079	48,292	175,497	11,049	-	10,682	25,434	38,152	49,980	12,717	1,370	634,864	483,547	- 85,050	398,497
Net Present Value of Benefits & Costs																117,171		37,482	
Duke Energy Carolinas Weighted Average Cost of Capital																6.7%			
Internal Rate of Return																11.7%		8.0%	

Early Retirement of AMR Meters	
Net Book Value of AMR Meters	- 135,000
Loss on Early Retirement of AMR Meters	- 85,050



AMI Program Benefit Inputs

Annual Benefits (\$)					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total 20 Year	
Asset	Technology	Initiative	Benefit Name	Duke Benefit Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035		
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced Meter Reading Cost	Reduced meter reading costs	\$ 491,592	\$ 792,356	\$ 1,439,895	\$ 2,249,849	\$ 2,469,678	\$ 2,542,238	\$ 2,616,976	\$ 2,693,955	\$ 2,773,244	\$ 2,854,911	\$ 2,939,028	\$ 3,025,669	\$ 3,114,909	\$ 3,206,826	\$ 3,301,501	\$ 3,399,016	\$ 3,499,457	\$ 2,745,418	\$ 1,650,713	\$ 485,041	\$ 48,292,272	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced T&D Operations Cost	Reduced meter operations costs - consumer order workers for meter orders	\$ -	\$ 2,004,474	\$ 4,814,527	\$ 7,800,315	\$ 8,034,324	\$ 9,479,214	\$ 9,763,591	\$ 10,056,498	\$ 10,358,193	\$ 10,668,939	\$ 10,989,007	\$ 11,318,678	\$ 11,658,238	\$ 12,007,985	\$ 12,368,225	\$ 12,739,271	\$ 13,121,450	\$ 10,298,501	\$ 6,194,643	\$ 1,820,947	\$ 175,497,020	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced T&D Operations Cost	Reduced meter operations costs - field metering labor	\$ 1,333,183	\$ 3,231,635	\$ 3,242,300	\$ 3,242,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,049,418
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced Restoration Cost	Reduced restoration costs - OK on arrival	\$ -	\$ 122,011	\$ 293,058	\$ 474,802	\$ 489,046	\$ 576,996	\$ 594,306	\$ 612,135	\$ 630,499	\$ 649,414	\$ 668,896	\$ 688,963	\$ 709,632	\$ 730,921	\$ 752,848	\$ 775,434	\$ 798,697	\$ 626,865	\$ 377,065	\$ 110,840	\$ 10,682,427	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced Restoration Cost	Reduced restoration costs - major storms	\$ -	\$ 290,503	\$ 697,758	\$ 1,130,480	\$ 1,164,395	\$ 1,373,799	\$ 1,415,013	\$ 1,457,464	\$ 1,501,187	\$ 1,546,223	\$ 1,592,610	\$ 1,640,388	\$ 1,689,600	\$ 1,740,288	\$ 1,792,496	\$ 1,846,271	\$ 1,901,659	\$ 1,492,536	\$ 897,774	\$ 263,905	\$ 25,434,351	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Reduced Equipment Failures	Miscellaneous O&M savings	\$ -	\$ 435,755	\$ 1,046,636	\$ 1,695,721	\$ 1,746,592	\$ 2,060,699	\$ 2,122,520	\$ 2,186,195	\$ 2,251,781	\$ 2,319,335	\$ 2,388,915	\$ 2,460,582	\$ 2,534,400	\$ 2,610,432	\$ 2,688,744	\$ 2,769,407	\$ 2,852,489	\$ 2,338,805	\$ 1,346,661	\$ 395,858	\$ 38,151,526	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Equipment and Maintenance Costs	Reduced equipment failures	\$ -	\$ 570,861	\$ 1,371,146	\$ 2,221,478	\$ 2,288,122	\$ 2,699,618	\$ 2,780,606	\$ 2,864,024	\$ 2,949,945	\$ 3,038,443	\$ 3,129,597	\$ 3,223,485	\$ 3,320,189	\$ 3,419,795	\$ 3,522,389	\$ 3,628,060	\$ 3,736,902	\$ 2,932,945	\$ 1,764,193	\$ 518,594	\$ 49,980,391	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Equipment and Maintenance Costs	Miscellaneous capital savings	\$ -	\$ 145,252	\$ 348,879	\$ 565,240	\$ 582,197	\$ 686,900	\$ 707,507	\$ 728,732	\$ 750,594	\$ 773,112	\$ 796,305	\$ 820,194	\$ 844,800	\$ 870,144	\$ 896,248	\$ 923,136	\$ 950,830	\$ 746,268	\$ 448,887	\$ 131,953	\$ 12,717,175	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Increased Revenue	AMR meter salvage value	\$ 256,550	\$ 579,600	\$ 533,050	\$ 711	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,369,911	
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Increased Revenue	Non-technical line loss reduction - power theft, equipment failures and installation errors	\$ -	\$ 9,034,054	\$ 21,172,140	\$ 33,469,720	\$ 38,530,433	\$ 38,723,086	\$ 38,916,701	\$ 39,111,284	\$ 39,306,841	\$ 39,503,375	\$ 39,700,892	\$ 39,899,396	\$ 40,098,893	\$ 40,299,388	\$ 40,500,885	\$ 40,703,389	\$ 40,906,906	\$ 31,326,918	\$ 18,386,064	\$ 5,273,495	\$ 634,863,861	
					\$ 2,081,325	\$ 17,206,500	\$ 34,959,389	\$ 52,850,616	\$ 55,304,789	\$ 58,142,549	\$ 58,917,218	\$ 59,710,287	\$ 60,522,284	\$ 61,353,751	\$ 62,205,250	\$ 63,077,355	\$ 63,970,660	\$ 64,885,778	\$ 65,823,337	\$ 66,783,985	\$ 67,768,389	\$ 52,408,256	\$ 31,066,002	\$ 9,000,632	\$ 1,008,038,352	

AMI Program Benefit Details

	Benefit	Benefit Type	Description	Input	Total Savings (20 Years)
1	Eliminate regular meter reads	Expense Reduction	Reduced Meter Reading needs. Benefit derived from current budget, however Metering expects costs/meter for existing contract service to increase by 25% as volume decreases. Decrease budget amount to \$20M.		\$ 48,292,272
2	Reduce off-cycle meter reads and field disconnects/reconnects (COW)	Expense Reduction	Reduced consumer order field visits for Disconnect/Reconnect and Succession reads as these tasks are automated. Reviewed with Fred Logan, Michael Volrich, financial folks. Does not factor in new non-AMI work or final 'geographical coverage' practicality review.	Utilize 9/15 previous 12 months costs for the following items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% of Cred On/DNP expenses and 100% of OT expense 90% of Connect/Disconnect expenses 90% of Succession read expenses 	\$ 175,497,020
3	Meter Operations Savings	Expense Reduction	Reduced meter operations costs - field metering labor		\$ 11,049,418
4	Outage – reduce "OK on arrival"	Avoided Costs - O&M	Reduced truck rolls required to verify voltage to meter due to ability to remotely verify. Not currently vetted with business to actually reduce outage assessment budget	Utilize four year monthly average from DOMS of "Ok on arrival" trouble orders related to single calls and mid-level storms, calculation assumed 80% reduced and ¼ hour time	\$ 10,682,427
5	Outage – reduce major storm restoration	Avoided Costs - O&M	Reduced truck rolls required to verify voltage to meter due to ability to remotely verify. Not currently vetted with business to actually reduce outage assessment budget	Utilize three year average of major storm related labor (internal and contract) to determine daily average for major storm restoration. Reduction = ½ day	\$ 25,434,351
6	Miscellaneous O&M costs	Avoided Costs - O&M	Basis - Estimate	Includes nominal amounts to represent other enabling benefits such as : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve vegetation management (voltage sag data from meters) Reduced customer calls Reduced estimated bills 	\$ 38,151,526
7	Legacy meter failures	Avoided Costs - Capital	Full cost of new meter failures captured in project costs. This is full benefit of reduced meter failures (old meters vs. new AMI meters).	Utilize internal annual failure rate of 1.83% and meter costs of \$61.62 (\$29.62 for material and \$32 for installation)	\$ 49,980,391
8	Miscellaneous capital costs	Avoided Costs - Capital	Basis - estimate	Includes nominal amounts to represent other enabling benefits such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve asset management (aggregate meter data to identify over/under loaded distribution transformers, and stress points in the grid) Leverage meter Volt/Var data to improve placement of capacitor banks 	\$ 12,717,175
9	Reduce non-technical distribution losses	Increased Revenue	Assume this includes all revenue capture – including registration erosion, mis-wiring, etc.. Calculated at 2% of gross Res/Comm revenue, 80% enabled by AMI, 60% billable/recoverable	EPRI Study - December 2008 - "AMI Technology: Limiting Non-Technical Distribution Losses in the Future" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-performing/under-performing meters Incorrect application of multiplying factors Defects in CT & PT circuitry Non-reading of meters Pilferage by manipulating or bypassing of meters Theft by direct tapping 	\$ 634,863,861

Duke Energy Progress

2017 Smart Grid Technology Plan Update



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Overview

As required by the North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC or Commission) Rule R8-60.1(b), Duke Energy Progress (DEP or Company) submits its 2017 Smart Grid Technology Plan Update (SGTP Update). The 2017 SGTP Update represents the significant amendments or revisions to the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan.

1. Smart Grid Technology Strategy

Reference	Requirement
<i>R8-60.1(c)(1)</i>	<i>A summary of the utility's strategy for evaluating and developing smart grid technologies.</i>

Power/Forward Carolinas Grid Improvement Plan

Announced in 2017, the Company outlined its plans over the next decade to modernize the North Carolina grid. Power/Forward Carolinas is comprised of strategic programs that will each play a part in building a smarter energy future for customers. These strategic programs represent the means to deliver the Road Ahead strategies of modernizing the power grid and transforming the customer experience, as outlined in the 2016 SGTP. The early years of Power/Forward Carolinas will establish the foundational and enabling infrastructure and technologies to achieve the Company's long-term objectives of a more reliable, resilient grid to better serve customers.

Certain programs included in the Power/Forward Carolinas initiative are technologies that fall under the definition of "smart grid technologies" outlined in Commission Rule R8-60.1(c), while others are not. All of the programs have similar objectives in the long term, improving reliability and resiliency of the grid; however, certain programs, like Targeted Undergrounding, are not deemed smart grid technologies. The Company has determined that the Self-Optimizing Grid, and certain portions of the Enterprise Systems Upgrades, Communications Network Upgrades and Transmission Improvements programs, meet the criteria for the SGTP and will be outlined within the Plans each year as applicable. The Enterprise Systems Upgrades primarily consists of the Distribution Management System (DMS) Consolidation projects as outlined in the 2016 SGTP. Applicable projects or initiatives are included in the 2017 SGTP Update, or will be included in future SGTPs as appropriate.

These strategic programs may be comprised of multiple gated projects and annually-funded work streams to accomplish the end state objectives. Each year, the Company funds and prioritizes the work efforts through the annual budgeting process, and the following governing

bodies provide oversight of the portfolio: management teams, steering teams, and the financial management committee.

Cross-functional management teams aligned around the strategic programs provide program and project governance, gating and change request oversight. The management teams are also responsible for deployment performance, business readiness, issue resolution, and benefit tracking and reporting. Steering teams provide strategic oversight of all programs and projects to ensure alignment with enterprise, regulatory, financial, customer and operational strategies. Steering teams are responsible for portfolio performance, alignment with the grid improvement plan, cross-functional issue resolution (if escalated from the management teams) and to review and approve significant changes in the overall strategy. Finally, the financial management committee tracks the expenditures of the organizational budgets set forth by the Company. The committee also manages the reallocation of funding within the programs and projects to maintain budgetary compliance and determines available funding for emergent work, change requests, or any other item that has a financial impact to the organization.

The initial planning for the 10-year Grid Improvement Plan was completed in early 2017. Given this is a 10-year plan, the company will utilize a “progressive elaboration” process, pursuant to Project Management Institute best practices, to govern the plan throughout the lifecycle. In this process, the initial overall 10-year plan concepts are approved first, then a more detailed version of each year’s plan is submitted and approved annually.

Stakeholder Outreach

Collaborative Initiatives

Through the North Carolina Public Benefits Funds, administered by Advanced Energy and Duke Energy, along with generous technical support from North Carolina’s Electric Membership Cooperatives, Duke Energy and Dominion Energy North Carolina, there have been several smart grid stakeholder education initiatives.

As described in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan, Advanced Energy’s outreach efforts are being designed to help our state’s residents make well-informed energy decisions. They want to share information about new technologies and services when they believe they can offer value, and they also want to share any concerns that may present risk. Highlights of the accomplishments over the past year include:

- Hosted a facilitated cross-sector planning meeting in November 2016 to identify priority audiences and energy related topics to focus educational and outreach efforts for 2017.

The key audiences identified by the stakeholders were: state legislators, utilities commissioners, county commissioners, municipal staff, public staff and large business customers.

- Identified a webinar series as the most efficient and flexible delivery method for the outreach and education body of work for the priority NC stakeholder audiences identified.
- The overarching goal of the webinar series was to build awareness among the targeted key decision makers on relevant smart grid topics and their effects on technology, economic development, and policy across North Carolina.

2017 NC Smart Grid Webinar Series

1. Smart Grid Basics (presented April 26, 2017)
 2. Solar Power and Grid Integration (presented May 24, 2017)
 3. Smart Meters and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (presented June 22, 2017)
 4. Microgrids and Grid Resiliency (presented September 20, 2017)
 5. Self-Optimizing Grid (scheduled October 24, 2017)
- Created a publicly accessible website, www.NCSmartGrid.org, hosted and maintained by Advanced Energy. This site contains a repository of smart grid resources, presentation collateral and video links that can be used by stakeholders state-wide. Recordings of the NC Smart Grid Webinar Series are available through the NC Smart Grid website as an ongoing resource for stakeholders.
 - Future engagement activities include plans to convene a facilitated stakeholder session in November 2017, similar to that which took place in November 2016, to gather scoping input for 2018 education and outreach work.

2. Improving Reliability and Security of the Grid

Reference	Requirement
<i>R8-60.1(c)(2)</i>	<i>A description of how the proposed smart grid technology plan will improve reliability and security of the grid.</i>

The description for each new technology project listed under Sections 3 through 5 and the specific benefits described, outline the impacts each project will have on the reliability and security of the grid. Additionally, the grid improvement plan as a whole will provide synergies resulting in greater overall value in improving grid security, reliability and resiliency, while also creating greater efficiencies and improving safety and sustainability.

One of the primary objectives of the Power/Forward Carolinas grid improvement plan is to reduce outages. When outages do occur, the goal is to reduce the time customers are without power. There are additional objectives that will address the physical and cyber security of the grid through specific programs, and also as an ancillary result of other programs. While some of these programs may not fall into the definition of smart grid technologies, all are designed to play a vital role in modernizing the grid.

3. Current and Scheduled Technology Deployments

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1(c)(3)	<i>For all smart grid technologies currently being deployed or scheduled for implementation within the next five years: (i) – (vii)</i>

DEP AMI Deployment

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

AMI is the foundational investment that will enable enhanced customer solutions - giving customers greater control, convenience and choice over their energy usage, while also giving customers the opportunity to budget, save time and save money. AMI technology allows a utility to gather more granular usage data and utilize new capabilities to offer new programs and services to customers that are not achievable through existing meters. The AMI technology will pave the way for programs that will allow customers to stay better informed during outages, control their payment due dates, avoid deposits, to be reconnected faster, and to better understand and take control of their energy usage, and ultimately, their bills. Over time, the Company also expects AMI meters to contribute to cost reductions from reduced truck rolls in the years after deployments.

Deployment of AMI meters allows customers to start, stop and move service without the need for a technician visit. The AMI meters also provide an interface for customers to see and understand their hourly energy usage, allowing them to better manage their consumption and, as a result, their bills. AMI meters will enable future customer programs such as outage notification alerts, mid-billing cycle usage alerts, a real-time usage application for smart phones, and the ability for customers to select their payment due date. The technology can also enable future energy efficiency options and potential time-of-use rate offerings as well as pre-payment programs. Current meters cannot provide these capabilities.

The proposed AMI meters are directly interoperable with the existing enterprise AMI meter systems and have a planned life of approximately 15 years.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

The Board of Directors has endorsed the DEP AMI deployment project; however, the outcome of regulatory considerations in the DEP rate case could affect the Company's timing to advance the project.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

The existing DEP meters that are in scope to be replaced by the AMI deployment, along with the associated communications equipment, had a net book value of approximately \$89.6 M as of December 31, 2016, which is expected to be approximately \$77.2 M on December 31, 2017.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

AMI meters capture energy usage and send it to grid routers directly, through range extenders, or through other meters to form a radio frequency (RF) mesh network. The grid routers transmit collected usage data to the AMI headend system via cellular backhaul once each day. The head-end system acts as the data collection point inbound from the metering infrastructure, as well as providing meter command and encryption key management outbound. The data is then sent to a Meter Data Management (MDM) system which provides billing determinants to the customer billing system for billing.

The data collected by the AMI meter utilizes a unique meter number (not displayed on the meter face) and thereby contains no personally identifiable customer information. All data is encrypted at the meter and decrypted at head-end system. The meter number is then used as the linkage to other information within the customer billing systems.

See additional information covered in Section 7(iv) and Appendix B related to how the utility provides usage information to customers through the secure online customer portal and billing statements.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable as this project does not currently involve the transfer of customer information to any third-parties. Refer to Appendix B for general information on providing data to customers and third parties.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

DEP has incurred approximately \$196,000 of actual capital expenditures on the AMI project through July 2017 for planning efforts. Based on the most recent cost estimate for the project, the forecast capital costs are outlined below:

DEP AMI Capital Forecast	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual Capital \$ (millions)	\$4.6	\$72.5	\$98.4	\$93.6	\$8.9

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

The analysis attached in Appendix C was presented to Company Management and Board for consideration of the project. This analysis represents total capital and operating expense deployment costs and operational benefits over a 20-year period, for the entire Duke Energy Progress service territory (North and South Carolina).

Additionally, part of the Company's strategy moving forward has been aligned with providing customers with more choice, convenience and control. Therefore, the ability to offer the enhanced customer services and programs as detailed in section R8-60.1(c)(3)(i) above, along with improvements in customer satisfaction, are some of the non-quantifiable benefits further supporting the Company's decision to move forward with a full AMI deployment.

For the analysis and supporting files, see Appendix C. **Exhibit A DEP AMI Deployment Analysis** outlines the project and analysis. For a summary of the costs see **Exhibit B CONFIDENTIAL DEP AMI Cost Estimate Summary**. For a summary of the benefits see **Exhibit C DEP AMI Benefits Summary**.

For the additional cost details, see **Exhibit D DEP AMI Cost Description Detail** and **Exhibit E CONFIDENTIAL DEP AMR to AMI Deployment Class 2 Final**. For additional benefit details, see **Exhibit F DEP AMI Benefit Details** and **Exhibit G CONFIDENTIAL DEP AMI Benefits Calculations and Assumptions Final**.

Self-Optimizing Grid

(i) A description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of each technology, options for ensuring interoperability of the technology with the legacy system, and the expected life of the technology.

The Self-Optimizing Grid (SOG) Program implements additional design criteria on distribution circuits that improves reliability and enhances system resiliency. This resiliency will enable the system to reduce outage duration from fault events. Key components of the projects will involve adding capacity to distribution circuits and substation transformers and connecting radial distribution circuits together with automated switches. The head-end enterprise systems such as the Self-Healing software and the Distribution Management System (DMS) software are essential to enabling this capability.

The Self-Optimizing Grid is an advancement from Self-Healing “Networks”. The Self-Healing Networks and Feeder Segmentation projects were a foundational step in the progression towards the SOG program. Instead of having individual circuit pairs that can back each other up, the integrated grid network allows for multiple circuit rerouting options to re-energize segments and minimize customer outage events. The SOG program will further segment the circuits to minimize the number of customers affected by sustained outages and ensures the necessary capacity and connectivity to fully leverage the segmentation.

Under this program, circuits will have automated switches deployed according to the SOG guidelines, which outline automated switches approximately every 400 customers, or 3 miles in circuit segment length, or 2 MW peak load. The goal of the SOG program is to have 80% of customers served from circuits that have alternate power re-routing options and sufficient capacity to re-route power without being overloaded the majority of the time. Circuits that meet these additional guidelines will have SOG capabilities.

The SOG will automatically reroute power around a problem area, like an outage caused by a tree falling across a line, animal interference, or fault events. With this automation, the grid can self-identify problems and isolate affected areas by reconfiguring the circuits, which can shorten or even eliminate outages for many customers.

Automated switch equipment typically has an approximate 20-year expected life, and control and communications equipment, an approximate 5- to 7-year expected life.

(ii) The status and timeframe for completion.

The initial engineering, scoping and planning for the SOG program began in 2017 with expectations to begin field work in 2018. The initial planning will address activities in 2018 and the planning for following years will occur as part of the annual planning process. 2018 is the first year of the expected 10-year program to achieve the anticipated goal of 80% of customers being served by the SOG.

(iii) A description of any existing equipment to be rendered obsolete by the new technology, its anticipated book value at time of retirement, alternative uses of the existing equipment, and the expected salvage value of the existing equipment.

During field work, installations will primarily consist of new equipment to achieve the new SOG guidelines. However, there will be instances where aged, automated switches, or other non-automated equipment will need to be replaced.

(iv) A description of how the utility intends the technology to transfer information between it and the customer while maintaining the security of that information.

This section is not applicable as this technology does not transfer information to/from customers.

(v) A description of how third parties will implement or utilize any portion of the technology, including transfers of customer-specific information from the utility to third parties, and how customers will authorize that information for release by the utility to third parties.

This section is not applicable as this technology does not transfer information to/from customers and will not be utilized by third-parties.

(vi) Approximate timing and amount of capital expenditures, including those already incurred.

Estimated costs through end of year 2017 are forecast to be approximately \$0.42 M for planning, scope identification and engineering. Forecast capital expenditures for the next five years are as follows:

DEP (Millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Self-Optimizing Grid	\$16.0	\$80.7	\$79.3	\$83.5	\$81.5

(vii) Analyses relied upon by the utility for installations, including an explanation of the methodology and inputs used to perform the analyses.

Self-Optimizing Grid analysis uses the design criteria of segmenting the circuits for approximately 400 customers, 3 miles of circuit, or 2MW of load. Benefits can include:

- Reduces system-wide customers interrupted (CI) and customer minutes of interruption (CMI)
- Creates a networked energy system that improves operational situational awareness
- Minimizes the number of customers impacted by an outage
- Isolates problem areas for quicker mobilization and repair
- Shortens outage duration for impacted customers
- Automates system reconfigurations reducing the need for manual switching
- Improves grid resiliency and ability to recover from major events
- Enables the grid to effectively manage private distributed energy resources

4. Technologies Actively Under Consideration

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 4	<i>For all smart grid technologies actively under consideration for implementation within the next five years, the smart grid technology plan shall include a description of the technologies, including the goals and objectives of the technologies, as well as a descriptive summary of any completed analysis used by the utility in assessing the smart grid technology.</i>

Capacitor Bank Controls Upgrade

Duke Energy Progress has been utilizing the current capacitor bank controls for 15+ years and has nearly 3,000 units in-service today. These devices have been integral in managing the system's reactive power flow during that time. This capability allows the Company to reduce system losses and improve the real power flow capacity on its distribution and transmission system. The implementation of the Distribution System Demand Response (DSDR) program further enhanced the VAR management capabilities of the capacitor bank controls to allow for two-way communications, increased troubleshooting capabilities and automated control of the voltage and reactive power of the distribution system.

Due to the age of the devices, and a recent decision to upgrade the Distribution Management System (DMS) and Distribution Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (DSCADA) systems, the current capacitor bank controls can no longer provide the needed support due to dated communications and security protocols of the product. Technology enhancements have deemed these products obsolete and incapable for integration into newly designed control systems.

The objective of this program is to systematically replace the obsolete capacitor bank controls with a new version of the equipment and to successfully reintegrate them into the new DMS allowing for continued capabilities of the DSDR program, as well as upgrade the hardware to meet security requirements for smart grid devices.

Benefits of this uplift effort include:

- Integrated process for implementing EM1, EM2 and DSDR capabilities
- Fully integrated security features which include door alarms allowing for increased security from physical intrusion of unauthorized parties
- Integrated Volt/VAR support allowing Company to maintain voltage support
- Reduced programming support needed to integrate two products into new DMS
- Reduced maintenance efforts needed for aged fleet of controls
- Fully enabled remote access allowing for easy updates of firmware and software enhancements

Enterprise Transmission Health & Risk Management Project

Duke Energy's Transmission Operations manages over 32,200 miles of transmission lines, nearly 10,000 transformers, and nearly 15,000 circuit breakers. As the result of modernization and record keeping over many years, the Company has access to a significant amount of data, and has begun accelerated strategies to employ data analytics to assess the health and risk of failure of the equipment. This method will optimize the utilization of these assets in order to better monitor the operational and financial health of the equipment fleet. However, in the current environment the evaluation of the fleet cannot be performed in a comprehensive manner. The Transmission Asset Management organization is using antiquated tools and manual methods to understand equipment health and to predict and react to equipment failures.

Transmission Health and Risk Management (HRM) is a philosophy for how to manage assets. This philosophy is supported by software, monitoring, data, analytics, data science and people. This project will implement a new enterprise HRM platform to collect and analyze data to prescribe how Transmission can improve the management of its assets. The Company's strategy identifies condition monitoring as a key strategic program and this work aligns with the Road Ahead strategy of modernizing the power grid.

The selected HRM solution is an advanced analytics software package that helps utilities use a systematic, data-driven approach to assess the on-going health of assets, and take specific actions to improve overall system reliability. This enterprise project is estimated at approximately \$40 million and expected to be implemented over a four-year period, beginning by the end of 2017.

The HRM solution enables personnel to better manage Transmission transformer and breaker health, and capture significant value by:

- Reducing operating expenses by prioritizing replacement and maintenance actions
- Improving capital expense efficiency by prioritizing replacement and maintenance actions
- Improving customer value through improved reliability
- Reducing the likelihood of catastrophic transformer failures

HRM Project Objectives

- Implement a new HRM platform
- Develop new HRM processes
- Become proactive versus reactive by shifting from an alarming model to a predictive model that incorporates the component, asset, fleet, and system health & risk data
- Extend the lifecycle of aging assets
- Reduce asset failures or catastrophic failures

Western Carolinas Energy Storage Analysis and Deployment Plan

As stated in DEP's Western Carolinas Modernization Project (WCMP) Annual Progress Report (Docket No. E-2, Sub 1089), DEP has identified multiple opportunities to deploy energy storage in the form of batteries throughout the region, specifically to meet the Commission's order to deploy at least 5 MW of energy storage in the DEP-West region and support the avoidance or deferral of the contingent natural gas-fired Combustion Turbine. Two initial projects, which combine for over 5 MW of capacity, have been submitted to the DEP interconnection queue and are intended to provide essential reliability services, such as frequency, voltage, and ramping support, to the electric grid and capacity during system peaks as well as disconnecting ("islanding") from the grid to mitigate outages for DEP customers connected to certain feeders.

DEP continues to perform due diligence in order to de-risk and develop the initial projects, including environmental assessments, permitting, and technology selection and plans to connect each facility directly to the grid (in front of the meter) at the appropriate distribution voltage and interconnection points. The deployment of these projects will be the first of its kind in North Carolina where a major utility will own batteries to store and dispatch levels of energy significant enough to be used to adequately and reliably serve the electric system and the Company's customers.

These projects represent an opportunity for DEP to procure, install and monitor distributed energy technologies that will allow DEP to provide a smart, safe, cost-effective and reliable solution for serving customers in lieu of performing costly upgrades to and ongoing maintenance of conventional distribution facilities, such as new feeders and substation equipment, in extremely remote and land-constrained regions in Western North Carolina. Additional details regarding the two initial projects and the multi-year storage deployment plan will be provided in the next WCMP Annual Progress Report due in March of 2018.

Enterprise Communications Network Upgrades Program

Strategic Fiber and Wireless Transport

The backbone of Duke Energy's communications network (a.k.a. the 3rd Grid) is the transport network, which consists of fiber optical cable and microwave systems. A recent current state assessment identified 1,750 miles of fiber optic cable that needs to be evaluated for replacement (based on age) and several key fiber rings that are underperforming. Additionally, to satisfy business needs identified during the Enterprise Communications Strategy effort, Duke

Energy will expand its fiber network to connect key generating plants, operations centers, substations and other critical facilities. Microwave systems are also used to provide high capacity connectivity. Many of Duke Energy's microwave systems in place today use network technology that is becoming obsolete, and the capacity of many microwave paths is not meeting business needs.

The Strategic Fiber and Wireless Transport work stream will begin replacing end-of-life fiber optic cable and microwave systems, add fiber to new, targeted routes based on business needs, and investigate alternatives to optical ground wire to enable Duke Energy to deploy fiber faster and less costly. The Enterprise Communications strategy concluded that to move to a smarter grid, the Company needed to:

- Treat communications as the 3rd Grid (e.g., an enterprise asset) and elevate communications to the same status as the electric grid and the gas grid
- Implement Broadband Internet Protocol from the core to the edge of the grid
- Make communications grid improvements that ensure: resiliency, reliability, security, capacity, and low latency. Fiber is one of the primary ways to enhance the entire communications grid.
- Expand network infrastructure, uplifting end-of-life technology and implementing a holistic network design

Grid Wide Area Network (WAN)

The Grid WAN initiative includes efforts to replace end-of-life data network hardware on the network core and in substations, and to convert substation hardware to Internet Protocol (IP). This work stream also includes redesigning existing networks for more capacity and better resiliency, and developing strategies for the Field Area Network (FAN) and Neighborhood Area Network (NAN).

A FAN strategy is being developed to support changes to grid communications due to the emergence of solar and battery storage, microgrids and distributed intelligence. A NAN strategy will also help to optimize the value of the AMI infrastructure by enabling other use cases such as lighting controls and demand response to benefit from its two-way mesh communications, in addition to scaling it for enterprise-wide AMI.

Next Generation Cellular

Duke Energy primarily uses a cellular vendor for cellular connections to substations, distribution line devices, AMI backhaul devices, direct-connect meters and load management

switches. A significant number of these modems use 2G/3G technology which will be decommissioned by the cellular vendor by the end of 2022. Therefore, the Company will need to replace its 2G/3G cellular modems by the end of 2022. Some of these modems may be replaced by other efforts, such as the enterprise roll-out of AMI and the replacement of end-of-life substation routers; however, any remaining modems will be replaced as part of this work stream.

5. Technology Pilots and Initiatives

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 5	<i>For each pilot project or initiative currently underway or planned within the next two years to evaluate smart grid technologies: (i) – (v)</i>

At this time, the Company does not have any new pilot projects or initiatives to evaluate smart grid technologies.

6. Projects No Longer Being Considered

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 6	<i>A description of each project or initiative described in a previous plan that is no longer under consideration by the utility, and the basis for the decision to end consideration of each project or initiative.</i>

At this time, the Company does not have any projects or initiatives that are no longer under consideration.

7. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Summary

Reference	Requirement
R8-60.1 (c) 7	For automated metering infrastructure (AMI), in addition to the information required in subsections (3) or (4) of this section, as appropriate, the utility shall also provide: (i) – (iv)

(i) A table indicating the extent to which AMI meters have been installed in the utility's service territory and specifically in North Carolina, the North Carolina jurisdictional customer classes and/or tariffs of customers with AMI, and the predicted lifespans of these installations. This table should indicate the number of AMI meters that has been installed both cumulatively and since the filing of the last smart grid technology plan.

(ii) The number of meters in North Carolina that use traditional metering technology and/or automated meter reading (AMR) technology, and the predicted lifespans for these installations.

Meters installed in DEP North Carolina as of August 2017

Customer Class	AMI Meters	AMR Meters	Walk-By & Other Meters
NC Residential	20,422	1,158,462	5,909
NC Commercial	35,099	155,079	18,293
NC Industrial	1,296	651	2,658
NC Company Use & Other	2	437	0
Totals	56,819	1,314,629	26,860

DEP has installed approximately 182 AMI meters since the information provided in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan. The predicted lifespan of the AMI meters is approximately 15 years, and all other meters currently installed have a predicted lifespan of 15-20 year.

(iii) Any adjustment made by the utility to its capital accounting due to AMI, including the dollar amount of write-downs of its meter inventories.

As of the time of this filing, the Company has not made any capital accounting adjustments due to AMI. DEP is awaiting Commission approval in Docket No. E-2, Sub 1142 for the Company's request to include the amount for retired meters in a regulatory asset.

(iv) A discussion of what AMI services or functions are currently being utilized, as well as any plans for implementing other AMI services or functions within the next two years.

At this time, the primary AMI functionality being utilized is the remote meter reading capability.

Once the proposed AMI deployment project is complete, along with the remote meter reading, the AMI meters will also provide enhanced detection of meter tampering. DEP plans to utilize the remote order fulfillment capabilities of the meters, allowing for remote off-cycle reads

or re-reads, remote reconnections and disconnections, and read-in/read-out orders to stop or start service.

Additionally, DEP also plans to provide the ability to access day prior electric usage information via the internet-based Customer Portal. The Portal will display usage information up to and including prior day usage. Customers will be able to view daily and average energy usage by billing cycle or month. Customers will also be able to view average energy usage by day-of-week, and hourly energy usage by day or week. Time-of-Use and Demand customers are able to view the information above, and can also see the date and hour when the peak usage or peak demand occurred, for the current or selected billing cycle. Customers will have the ability to download their hourly usage data from the Customer Portal in a .CSV format.

Appendix A – Proposed Changes to Data Access Rules

Pursuant to the North Carolina Utilities Commission’s March 29, 2017 *Order Accepting Smart Grid Technology Plans* (March 29, 2017 SGTP Order) in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147, requesting that the electric utilities, the Public Staff, and all interested parties continue discussing potential rule changes related to customer data access, and that Duke include a report on those discussions in its 2017 SGTPs, DEC and DEP provide the following report:

Since the issuance of the Commission’s March 29, 2017 SGTP Order, DEC and DEP have not had any formal discussions with NCSEA and the Public Staff regarding potential rule changes to address data access issues. During 2017, DEC and DEP had some discussions related to data access issues with NCSEA and the Public Staff in the context of a legislative stakeholder process, but no such legislation was ultimately enacted. The Companies remain willing to have further discussions should the Commission decide to engage in such rulemaking.

Appendix B – Responses to Questions in Commission’s August 23, 2013 Order in Docket No. E-100, Sub 137

Pursuant to the North Carolina Utilities Commission’s March 29, 2017 *Order Accepting Smart Grid Technology Plans* in Docket No. E-100, Sub 147, that DEC and DEP “update their responses to the questions posed in the Commission’s August 23, 2013 Order and include those responses in future SGTP filings,” Duke Energy Progress provides the following response:

The Company has had no significant revisions to the responses provided in the 2016 Smart Grid Technology Plan, Appendix B.

Appendix C – DEP AMI Analysis Files

Exhibit A

DEP AMI Deployment Analysis

Executive Summary

The DEP AMI Deployment project is an effort to fully deploy Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) across the Duke Energy Progress service territory. The deployment, planned to begin in Q1 2018, will include field installations of metering and communication equipment, as well as field and back office efforts to optimize the AMI network. By leveraging deployment experience and pre-established vendor relationships from AMI deployments in other Duke Energy jurisdictions, this project is expected to complete the meter replacements in less than three years. The deployment will utilize the Enterprise solution for AMI—Itron OpenWay. Over 1.5 million Itron OpenWay AMI meters have been installed to date, with full deployments underway in Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Indiana.

The DEP AMI Deployment will enable the company to leverage AMI for significant customer and operational benefits. The complete AMI architecture is foundational to providing the Enhanced Customer Solutions (ECS) designed to offer increased control, convenience, choice, and transparency. These Enhanced Customer Solutions, which include offerings such as remote connect/disconnect, usage alerts, customer usage mobile application, outage and voltage alerts, Prepaid Advantage, and choose your own due date, are key to improving customer satisfaction (See Appendix 1). Operational benefits include significantly reducing field trips for meter reading, reconnecting power, and disconnecting power. In addition, advanced metering provides frequent and robust data enabling the company to more accurately detect revenue loss, bolster grid telemetry, monitor voltage quality, and improve outage management.

The net book value of the metering assets to be replaced in DEP as part of this project was approximately \$89.6MM as of December 2016, and is expected to be approximately \$77.2MM at year-end 2017.

Project Description

Business Unit	Grid Solutions / Distribution Operations / Customer Solutions			
Executive Sponsors	Lee Mazzocchi / Lloyd Yates / Sasha Weintraub / David Fountain			
Project Location	Duke Energy Progress			
Investment Date	February 28, 2017 (Project Start) March 15, 2018 (Deployment Start)			
In-Service Date	December 31, 2020 (Deployment Complete) June 30, 2021 (Project Complete) Meters will be placed in-service as installed			
Project Capital Costs (\$M)	Estimate:	\$280MM	Variance from Plan:	\$0
Program Cost Estimate Class	Class 3			
Program Profile Risk Matrix	Green III			

Exhibit A

System Description



Strategic Rationale

Advanced metering has proven its value to both customers and the business in strategic predecessor projects throughout the Enterprise. Installation of AMI in the DEP service territory will enable the most cost-effective operational processes for metering and is a foundational step to provide a suite of services that have become standard in business and the electric utility industry. As Duke Energy customers increasingly demand these services and the pressures on the Company to reduce operational costs grow stronger, it is critical to accelerate the deployment of AMI.

Background

There are currently 1.565 million meters in the Duke Energy Progress service territory, the majority of which are read monthly by the mobile meter reading system. In addition, a small number (65K) of Silver Springs Network (SSN) AMI meters were installed from 2012-2013, replacing walk-by meters as part of a DOE grant. SSN is a hosted AMI solution, which does not support enhanced customer offerings and results in high on-going maintenance fees.

This project will replace both the mobile and SSN metering solutions in DEP with Itron OpenWay AMI Duke Energy's Enterprise AMI solution. Itron offers a cost-effective technology that will provide significant reductions in operating cost and increased functionality. This technology also fully aligns with and enables the full suite of Enhanced Customer Solutions. With the Itron AMI solution, customers will benefit

Exhibit A

from the ability to participate in all future offerings, such as timely outage notifications and increased transparency into their energy usage.

Scope

This effort will fully deploy Itron OpenWay AMI technology across the Duke Energy Progress service territory. The project has been broken down into the following areas:

Advanced Metering Infrastructure Pre-Scale Deployment

- Perform vendor and technology pilot to ensure end-to-end system functions properly and there is no impact to customer billing by deploying 100 meters and required communication infrastructure
 - Q4 2017 - Q1 2018

Advanced Metering Infrastructure Deployment

- Deploy ~1.56M Itron OpenWay AMI electric meters
 - Q1 2018 - Q4 2020
- Install and optimize the Itron AMI network, leveraging Cisco IPv6 technology
 - Q1 2018 - Q2 2021

Contractor/Vendor/Technology Selection

Meter Installation Contractors:

Duke Energy currently has Master Service Agreements with four meter installation vendors, of which three are currently installing AMI in Duke Energy jurisdictions. For the DEP AMI Deployment, Duke Energy will include these four vendors in the bid process and consider additional vendors due to the amount of work across all AMI vendors during the deployment period. The DEP AMI Deployment will likely leverage three vendors to complete the deployment. Utilizing multiple vendors will minimize the risk of non-performance from a single vendor and shift volume in a way that improves productivity and efficiency. In addition, the multiple installation vendor approach will help reduce risk of a single vendor not meeting the scheduled deployment timeline.

The three vendors currently installing at Duke Energy as part of the DEC and DEI AMI deployments have proven track records. Prior to selection, these vendors were thoroughly vetted, including verifying references, financial screenings, and a completed scoring matrix (Commercial & Technical).

Meter Manufacturer:

Itron will be the technology vendor of the OpenWay AMI solution. Itron was selected as part of a rigorous RFQ process completed in 2014. During this process, a number of prequalified industry leaders in AMI were solicited, four of which responded. The vendors were subsequently scored by multifunctional teams in both commercial and technical areas. Each team used a standardized approach to weigh key attributes within its focus areas, ensuring each vendor was fairly ranked. At the completion of this exercise, the Itron OpenWay solution was identified as the leader and was awarded the RFQ. This technology is being leveraged moving forward with all future AMI deployments. Also, Itron will manufacture the meters and communication devices within the United States, primarily at the plant located in Oconee, South Carolina.

Itron has proven the OpenWay AMI solution at several large utilities, including over 20 major AMI deployments and more than 20 million endpoints deployed. There are currently over 1.5 million total

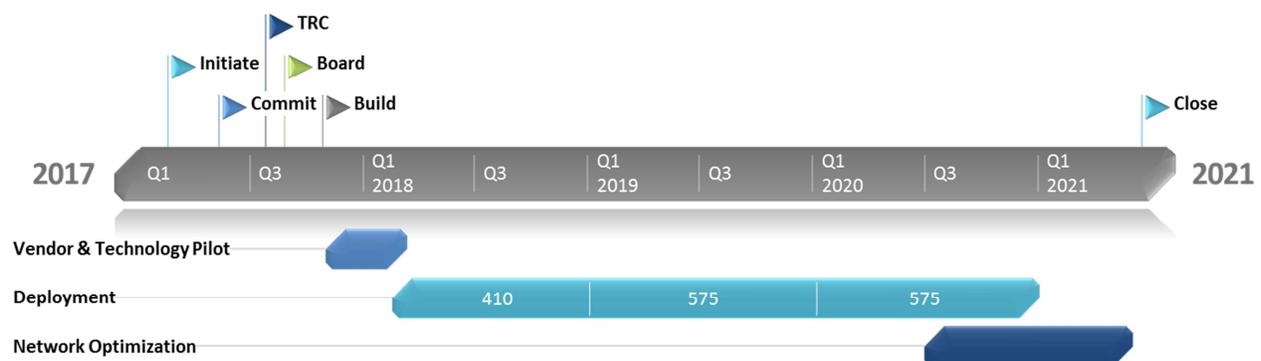
Exhibit A

OpenWay endpoints installed in the Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Ohio, and Duke Energy Kentucky service territories. These deployments leverage several different communication offerings available within the OpenWay platform. The DEP AMI Deployment will take a hybrid approach that will utilize both the Cisco IPv6 mesh and 4G cellular provider networks. Specifically, the project will install the Itron IPv6 electric mesh meter for most applications. In addition to the mesh meter, the 4G LTE cellular meter will be installed in remote, rural, and hard-to-reach locations where the 4G solution is more cost-effective than building out a Cisco IPv6 mesh network. Using this hybrid approach to communications, which has been well-demonstrated in other Duke Energy jurisdictions, will enable more customers to receive the full benefits of AMI.

Meter Data Management System (MDMS):

The Enterprise solution for AMI meter data management is the Oracle Meter Data Management System (MDMS). This system provides functionality to collect and validate the accuracy of interval AMI data prior to billing. In addition, the MDMS calculates bill determinants, allowing the billing system to generate customer bills. There are currently over 1.5 million Itron AMI meters being billed through this system. The DEP AMI Deployment project will continue to leverage MDMS to support data collection, billing, and the Enhanced Customer Solutions enabled by AMI technology.

Schedule & Milestones



Contractual Structure, Compliance & Legal Discussion

Itron (Meter Manufacturer):

This project will leverage the existing Itron Master Agreement executed in 2012, which includes software, hardware, services, and maintenance. The Master Agreement was amended to reduce overall cost based on the AMI meter volumes approved by the Company in 2016. This will result in significant discounts that apply to all future AMI meter purchases. In addition, the Master Agreement has several unique clauses that provide protection to Duke Energy based on the complexity of the technology. This Master Agreement is being leveraged for all on-going Itron AMI deployments. The term of the contract will run through April 2022.

Installation Vendors:

Master Service Agreements have been established with four potential installation vendors. Each of the Master Agreements contains language specific to safety requirements, security, termination for convenience, and an attachment for a third party service provider agreement. The Agreements have

Exhibit A

been structured such that the vendor will be paid only for installed units; the vendor will not be paid for units that are returned to the utility.

Once the project has received approval, the vendors will be solicited to provide a quote for completing the installation for the DEP AMI Deployment. Taking into consideration the Enterprise-wide installation strategy, along with commercial and technical terms, the project will be awarded to the best evaluated vendors.

Communication Device Installations:

The communication equipment will be installed by a combination of Duke Energy staff (as resources are available) and existing Delivery Operations-approved contractors (with existing Master Service Agreements).

Alternative Analysis

During the Regulated Utility Strategy Development (RUSD) work, a detailed analysis of alternatives capable of providing a basic level of defined customer offerings was conducted. It was determined that the AMI system is the only commercially-available technology capable of providing and supporting these offerings/services. Provision of these services is viewed as critical to the objective of expanding customer offerings that will lead to greater customer satisfaction.

In addition, the analysis evaluated the technology landscape for utility metering. This included hosting multiple roadmap sessions with the technology offices of key meter manufacturing companies and consulting with an EPRI representative. Based on these sessions and additional industry research, it was determined that a potential leap in technology would most likely not occur before 2030, at least not in a commercially viable product ready for utility installation at over 1.5 million delivery points. Therefore, the recommendation was to accelerate the deployment rate of the Itron OpenWay AMI platform, allowing the benefits of AMI to be realized for both customers and the Company, while allowing adequate time to fully recover the AMI system assets. It was concluded that the only present alternative to AMI would be to postpone the deployment until the next generation of technology is available.

Project Costs & Contingency

The DEP AMI Deployment project team has leveraged significant experience from predecessor AMI deployments in developing the cost estimate. Below is a summary of major cost components.

Materials ¹	\$198,056,885
Project Labor ²	\$22,687,505
Equipment Installation ²	\$37,992,150
Labor Escalation	\$1,766,413
Overhead Allocation ³	\$2,471,519
Estimate Contingency ⁴	\$11,517,479
Risk Contingency ⁴	\$3,670,524
AFUDC ⁵	\$0
Total	\$278,162,475

¹ Material costs were calculated using the contractual pricing that has already been established with the vendor.

² Project labor and installation costs are based on experience from past and on-going AMI deployments projects.

³ Overhead allocations are based on forecasted staffing needs and the total cost of expected projects that these charges would be distributed amongst.

Exhibit A

⁴ Appropriate contingency for materials and labor is included in the cost estimate to account for estimate uncertainty. In addition to contingency, several risks were identified and monetized. The Expected Monetary Value (EMV) of project risks is included in the estimate and the top risks are detailed in section 4.1. Total contingency (estimate uncertainty and risk EMV) is approximately 5.8%, which is within the PMCoE normal range. The contingency is deemed appropriate based on estimate maturity and firm contract pricing for materials.

⁵ There will be no AFUDC, as AMI meters are placed in-service and considered used and useful upon installation.

Total Costs & Benefits

	Actuals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Years 6-20	Total
Total Cost (\$ in Millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Capital Project Costs	\$ 0.05	\$ 4.72	\$ 72.47	\$ 98.39	\$ 93.64	\$ 8.87	\$ -	\$ 278.14
Capital Recurring Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.86	\$ 35.16	\$ 37.54
O&M Program Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.02	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.02
O&M Recurring costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.98	\$ 50.66	\$ 58.94
Total Capital	\$ 0.05	\$ 4.72	\$ 72.68	\$ 98.90	\$ 94.44	\$ 9.73	\$ 35.16	\$ 315.68
Total O&M	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.83	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.98	\$ 50.66	\$ 58.96
Total Annual Costs	\$ 0.05	\$ 4.72	\$ 73.55	\$ 100.73	\$ 97.06	\$ 12.71	\$ 85.82	\$ 374.64

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Years 6-20	Total
Total Benefits (\$ in Millions)		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Expense Reduction	Meter Reading Cost Reduction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.85	\$ 3.12	\$ 47.63	\$ 52.00
	Field Metering (Temp to Capital)	\$ -	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.78
	Reduced Meter Operations Costs	\$ -	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.23
	Consumer Order Cost Reduction	\$ -	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.52	\$ 2.91	\$ 3.70	\$ 57.13	\$ 65.39
	Consumer Order Cost Reduction (DNP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.94	\$ 14.44	\$ 16.11
	Cellular Cost Reduction (SSN APs)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.99
Avoided Costs - O&M	Restoration Cost Reduction - OK on Arrival	\$ -	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.55	\$ 8.45	\$ 9.70
	Restoration Cost Reduction - Major Storms	\$ -	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.98	\$ 14.97	\$ 17.11
	Miscellaneous O&M Savings	\$ -	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.06	\$ 16.15	\$ 18.49
Avoided Costs - Capital	Miscellaneous Capital Savings	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.35	\$ 5.38	\$ 6.15
	Reduced Legacy Meter Failures	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.44
Increased Revenue	Non-Technical Line Loss Reduction	\$ -	\$ 1.68	\$ 7.26	\$ 13.57	\$ 16.88	\$ 219.30	\$ 258.69
Total O&M Expense Reductions		\$ -	\$ 1.13	\$ 3.43	\$ 6.05	\$ 7.88	\$ 120.99	\$ 139.48
Total Avoided O&M Costs		\$ -	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.89	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.59	\$ 39.58	\$ 45.32
Total Avoided Capital & Increased Revenue		\$ -	\$ 1.70	\$ 7.44	\$ 13.97	\$ 17.37	\$ 226.81	\$ 267.29
Total Annual Benefits		\$ -	\$ 2.99	\$ 11.75	\$ 22.13	\$ 27.84	\$ 387.37	\$ 452.08

Exhibit A

Financial Analysis

(\$ in Millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Project Capital Expenditures	0.05	4.72	72.47	98.39	93.64	8.87
Project O&M Expenses	-	-	0.02	-	-	-
Net Income	-	(0.1)	(2.1)	(0.1)	4.3	9.9
Return on Equity (%)	- 1.2%	- 6.7%	- 5.6%	- 0.1%	3.9%	10.3%

Regulatory Revenue Lag

(\$ in Millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pro Forma Annual Revenue	-	-	0.6	9.9	22.7	33.8
Annual Revenue Requirement	-	0.6	9.9	22.7	33.8	33.7
Regulatory Revenue Lag	-	(0.6)	(9.3)	(12.8)	(11.1)	0.1

Detailed financial analysis is presented in Appendix 2.

Risks & Mitigations

Top Risks	Impact	Discussion & Mitigation
Communications Equipment Requirements Exceed Plan	Financial	If more range extenders and/or CGRs are needed for the mesh network to communicate, then the project's direct materials costs and installation costs will exceed budget. Detailed network design will be obtained prior to deployment. Appropriate contingency is included in cost.
Installation Vendor Underbid	Financial	If installation vendor underestimates cost, or costs to support equipment installation increase (e.g. gas prices), then equipment installations costs will exceed budget. Proactive auditing of contractors and Duke resources will be performed over the life of the project.
Installation Vendor Pricing Bid is not similar to DEC or DEI AMI RFQs	Financial	If the assumption that installation vendor pricing bids will be similar to DEC and DEI RFQ pricing is incorrect, then installation costs may exceed budget. Estimated installation costs are based on the highest vendor responses to the DEI AMI and DEC AMI RFQ's with an added \$1 per meter and 5% contingency for future rate discussions.
Increase in Required 4G Cellular (Direct Connect) Meters	Financial	If more 4G cellular meters are required due to poor mesh communications, then the project direct materials costs may exceed budget and installation costs may increase due to revisits. Detailed design will be obtained prior to deployment. Appropriate contingency is included in cost estimate.
Resource Constraint (Meter Installation Vendors)	Financial	If one of the installation vendors is unable to adequately staff or meet deployment expectations, then the project deployment schedule could be delayed. Project plans to utilize proven vendors from predecessor/on-going AMI projects at Duke. Three vendors will be used to mitigate risk of nonperformance from any one vendor. Also plan to include additional vendors under a Master Agreement, in case the need arises to move quickly to another vendor.
Delay in MDM-CIM Integration project	Financial	If the Phase 1 go-live for the MDM-CIM billing integration project is delayed by 30 days or more, then the deployment start date would be delayed. Project will work closely with the MDM-CIM project team to proactively identify any potential delays. Pre-Scale Deployment timeline includes contingency to account for reasonable delays to MDM-CIM go-live.

Exhibit A

Resource Constraint (Availability of Skilled Mitigation Resources)	Financial	If skilled mitigation resources are limited or unavailable, then the necessary level of investigation, data diagnostics, and meter data interpretation necessary to resolve problems will not occur, resulting in delays to the project deployment schedule and certification of meters. Resource constraint probability is low. Contingency plan includes utilizing Itron resources for mitigation.
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Stakeholder Discussion

Stakeholder	Discussion of Interest & Impact	Assessment
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will bring AMI capabilities to 1.56 million customers in DEP, allowing DEP customers to receive all of the AMI-enabled products and services offerings that will be available in neighboring jurisdictions. The Enhanced Customer Solutions enabled by AMI will improve customer experience and satisfaction by offering increased choice, control, convenience, and transparency. Deployment methodology will leverage experience from predecessor AMI deployments, including approach to customer awareness and deployment information. 	F
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One benefit of AMI is the ability to remotely complete certain routine work such as disconnects, reconnects, and meter reads. This will result in a reduction in the amount of miles driven by the Company, reducing its overall carbon footprint. AMI deployment will enable renewable energy customers to have increased visibility into their energy profile. 	F
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project aligns with company's Road Ahead goals of enhancing operational efficiencies, supporting achievement of the company's financial objectives through O&M reductions, and improving the lives of our customers through enhanced customer offerings. Impacted employee stakeholder groups have been consulted in development of this effort and will continue to be actively engaged throughout deployment. 	F
Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will enable enhanced customer offerings with the objective of improving customer satisfaction, reduce operating costs by automating meter reading and enabling remote connects and disconnects, and increase revenue capture by reducing theft, tampering, and equipment failures 	F
Regulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NC Public Staff and SC Office of Regulatory Staff have expressed interest in the timing of a full roll-out of AMI for DEP. In its March 29, 2017 Order accepting the 2016 SGTPs, the NCUC directed DEP and DEC to provide specific plans on AMI deployments in filed SGTPs prior to beginning deployment. DEP plans to file an AMI opt-out tariff; however, the timing is contingent upon Commission approval of the DEC AMI opt-out tariff. 	N
Note: Favorable (F); Unfavorable (U); Neutral (N)		

Exhibit A

Appendix 1 | ECS Program

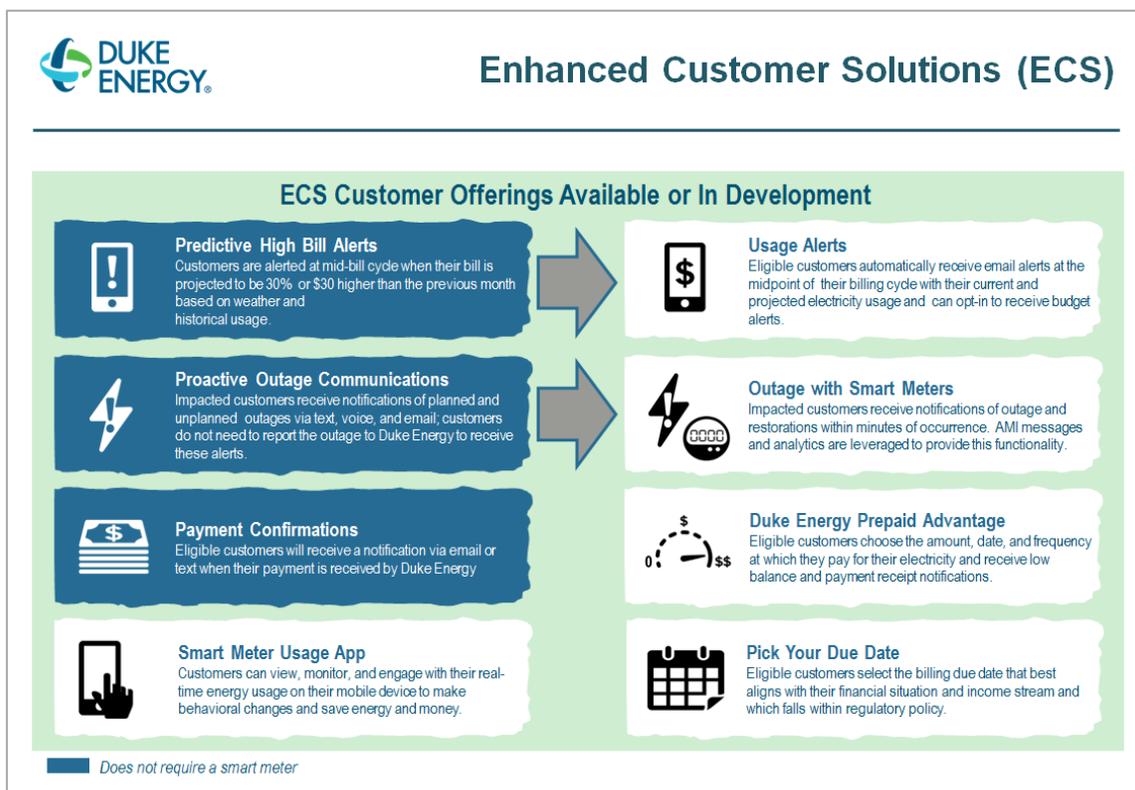
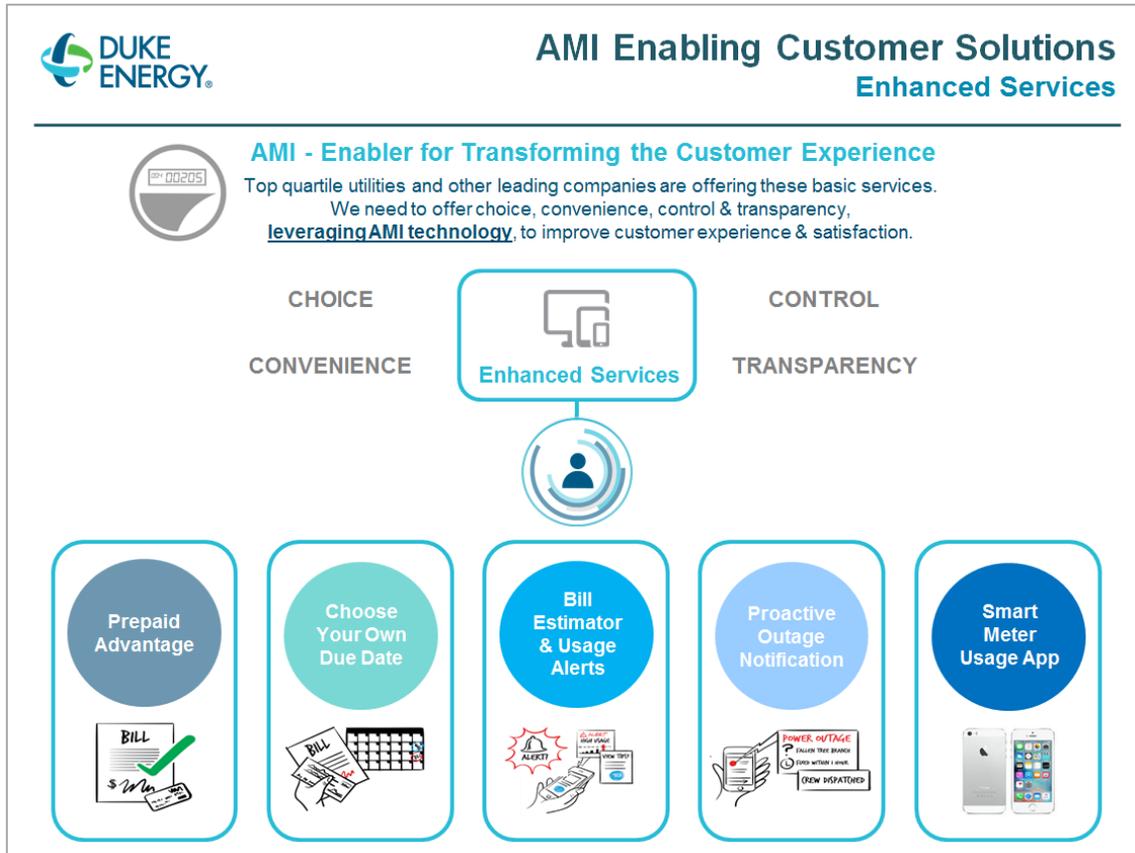


Exhibit A

Appendix 2 Financial Analysis

Income Statement View (\$ in millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Retail Revenues															
Retail Rate Case Revenues	-	-	0.6	9.9	22.7	33.8	33.7	31.0	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	21.4	21.4
Operating Expenses	-	-	(1.7)	(3.8)	(5.6)	(6.0)	(6.2)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(6.5)
Operating Savings	-	-	1.3	4.3	8.2	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.7
Operating Income	-	-	0.2	10.4	25.3	38.3	38.3	35.9	33.7	34.0	34.3	34.7	34.9	28.2	28.6
Depreciation Expense	-	(0.2)	(2.7)	(8.5)	(14.9)	(18.4)	(18.7)	(18.8)	(18.9)	(19.0)	(19.1)	(19.2)	(19.6)	(20.1)	(20.4)
EBIT	-	(0.2)	(2.5)	1.9	10.4	19.9	19.6	17.1	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	8.1	8.2
Interest Expense	-	-	(0.7)	(2.1)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(3.3)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.3)
Income Taxes	-	0.1	1.3	-	(2.6)	(6.1)	(6.2)	(5.4)	(4.7)	(4.9)	(5.0)	(5.2)	(5.3)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Net Income	-	(0.1)	(1.9)	(0.2)	4.3	10.0	10.1	8.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.4	4.1	4.3
Owners' Equity	-	2.1	36.5	77.4	109.5	96.5	82.6	71.3	62.2	55.2	49.4	43.6	41.0	36.9	31.1
ROE	- 1.2%	- 6.7%	- 5.6%	- 0.1%	3.9%	10.3%	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	14.4%	16.6%	19.4%	20.9%	11.3%	13.8%

Regulatory Revenue Lag (\$ in millions)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Pro Forma Annual Retail Revenue	-	-	0.6	9.9	22.7	33.8	33.7	31.0	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	21.4	21.4
Annual Revenue Requirement	-	0.6	9.9	22.7	33.8	33.7	31.0	28.5	26.4	24.8	23.4	22.0	21.4	20.7	19.6
Regulatory Lag	-	(0.6)	(9.3)	(12.8)	(11.1)	0.1	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.7	5.1	6.5	7.1	0.7	1.8

Economic Return (\$ in thousands)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Direct Method															
EBITDA	-	(26)	140	10,467	25,325	38,238	38,275	35,939	33,701	34,004	34,318	34,643	34,978	28,223	28,582
Taxes on EBITDA	-	10	(53)	(3,978)	(9,624)	(14,530)	(14,544)	(13,657)	(12,806)	(12,922)	(13,041)	(13,164)	(13,292)	(10,725)	(10,861)
Depreciation Tax Shield	-	60	1,040	3,214	5,663	6,983	7,119	7,150	7,187	7,227	7,269	7,311	7,436	7,621	7,751
Change in Deferred Taxes	-	730	4,885	13,382	18,989	15,784	8,620	3,847	(102)	(4,276)	(6,512)	(6,714)	(6,322)	(5,835)	(5,902)
Capital Expenditures	(49)	(4,721)	(72,681)	(98,902)	(94,445)	(9,733)	(1,070)	(1,344)	(1,558)	(1,632)	(1,658)	(1,661)	(8,185)	(6,473)	(3,729)
Unlevered After-Tax Cash Flows	(49)	(3,948)	(66,669)	(75,816)	(54,092)	36,741	38,400	31,936	26,422	22,403	20,377	20,415	14,616	12,812	15,841
Interest Expense	(0)	(39)	(719)	(2,122)	(3,480)	(3,836)	(3,336)	(2,866)	(2,485)	(2,186)	(1,948)	(1,733)	(1,575)	(1,449)	(1,266)
Interest Expense Tax Shield	0	15	273	806	1,322	1,458	1,268	1,089	944	831	740	658	599	551	481
Debt Financing/(Repayment)	23	1,802	30,577	36,220	28,460	(11,480)	(12,354)	(10,020)	(8,109)	(6,162)	(5,151)	(5,106)	(2,379)	(3,641)	(5,060)
Levered After-Tax Cash Flows	(26)	(2,170)	(36,537)	(40,912)	(27,789)	22,882	23,977	20,139	16,772	14,885	14,018	14,234	11,260	8,272	9,996

Sensitivities

The financial analysis above reflects rates effective 2018 resulting from the rate case filed in 2017 and subsequent rate cases every year until 2023 and every five years thereafter. Sensitivity shown below reflects alternative assumptions related to timing of the next rate case.

Scenario	Rates		Unlevered Return
	Rate Case	Effective	
Base Case	2018	2019	6.7%
Sensitivity 1	2019	2020	6.2%
Sensitivity 2	2020	2021	5.2%
Sensitivity 3	2021	2022	4.2%

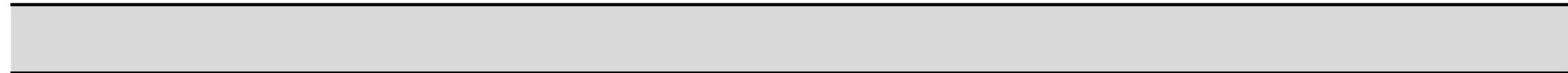


Program Benefit Inputs

	Initiative Name	Title
Initiative 1	AMI/ Smart Meter	DEP AMI

Annual Benefits (\$)					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Asset	Technology	Initiative	Benefit Type	Duke Benefit Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Meter Reading Cost Reduction</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 3,120,000	\$ 3,213,600	\$ 3,310,008	\$ 3,409,308
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Field Metering (Temp to Capital)</i>	\$ -	\$ 975,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Reduced Meter Operations Costs</i>	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Consumer Order Cost Reduction</i>	\$ -	\$ 128,428	\$ 1,516,821	\$ 2,906,653	\$ 3,704,893	\$ 3,854,586	\$ 3,970,223	\$ 4,089,330
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Consumer Order Cost Reduction (DNP)</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 734,924	\$ 936,753	\$ 974,602	\$ 1,003,840	\$ 1,033,955
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Expense Reduction	<i>Cellular Cost Reduction (SSN APs)</i>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,715	\$ 58,860	\$ 117,720	\$ 121,252	\$ 124,889	\$ 128,636
			Expense Reduction		\$ -	\$ 1,128,428	\$ 3,431,536	\$ 6,050,438	\$ 7,879,366	\$ 8,164,039	\$ 8,408,960	\$ 8,661,229
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Costs - O&M	<i>Restoration Cost Reduction - OK on Arrival</i>	\$ -	\$ 50,672	\$ 224,426	\$ 430,062	\$ 548,168	\$ 570,316	\$ 587,426	\$ 605,048
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Costs - O&M	<i>Restoration Cost Reduction - Major Storms</i>	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ 293,550	\$ 810,900	\$ 981,000	\$ 1,010,430	\$ 1,040,743	\$ 1,071,965
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Costs - O&M	<i>Miscellaneous O&M Savings</i>	\$ -	\$ 35,206	\$ 372,771	\$ 873,113	\$ 1,058,007	\$ 1,089,747	\$ 1,122,440	\$ 1,156,113
			Avoided Costs- O&M		\$ -	\$ 145,878	\$ 890,747	\$ 2,114,075	\$ 2,587,175	\$ 2,670,493	\$ 2,750,608	\$ 2,833,126
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Costs - Capital	<i>Miscellaneous Capital Savings</i>	\$ -	\$ 11,735	\$ 124,257	\$ 291,038	\$ 352,669	\$ 363,249	\$ 374,147	\$ 385,371
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Increased Revenue	<i>Non-Technical Line Loss Reduction</i>	\$ -	\$ 1,679,758	\$ 7,259,075	\$ 13,572,782	\$ 16,880,299	\$ 17,136,061	\$ 17,221,742	\$ 17,307,850
Customer Assets	AMI/Smart Meter	AMI Deployment	Avoided Costs - Capital	<i>Reduced Legacy Meter Failures</i>	\$ -	\$ 13,089	\$ 57,303	\$ 108,559	\$ 139,333	\$ 143,351	\$ 147,652	\$ 152,081
			Did not include in economic analysis model		\$ -	\$ 1,704,582	\$ 7,440,635	\$ 13,972,378	\$ 17,372,301	\$ 17,642,662	\$ 17,743,540	\$ 17,845,303
					\$ -	\$ 2,978,888	\$ 11,762,918	\$ 22,136,890	\$ 27,838,842	\$ 28,477,194	\$ 28,903,108	\$ 29,339,658

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Years 6-20	Total
Total Benefits (\$ in Millions)		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Expense Reduction	Meter Reading Cost Reduction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.85	\$ 3.12	\$ 47.63	\$ 52.00
	Field Metering (Temp to Capital)	\$ -	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.78
	Reduced Meter Operations Costs	\$ -	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.23
	Consumer Order Cost Reduction	\$ -	\$ 0.13	\$ 1.52	\$ 2.91	\$ 3.70	\$ 57.13	\$ 65.39
	Consumer Order Cost Reduction (DNP)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.94	\$ 14.44	\$ 16.11
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Avoided Costs - O&M	Restoration Cost Reduction - OK on Arrival	\$ -	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.55	\$ 8.45	\$ 9.70
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	Miscellaneous O&M Savings	\$ -	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.06	\$ 16.15	\$ 18.49
Avoided Costs - Capital	Miscellaneous Capital Savings	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.35	\$ 5.38	\$ 6.15
	Reduced Legacy Meter Failures	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.14	\$ 2.12	\$ 2.44
Increased Revenue	Non-Technical Line Loss Reduction	\$ -	\$ 1.68	\$ 7.26	\$ 13.57	\$ 16.88	\$ 219.30	\$ 258.69
Total O&M Expense Reductions		\$ -	\$ 1.13	\$ 3.43	\$ 6.05	\$ 7.88	\$ 120.99	\$ 139.48
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Total Avoided Capital & Increased Revenue		\$ -	\$ 1.70	\$ 7.44	\$ 13.97	\$ 17.37	\$ 226.81	\$ 267.29
Total Annual Benefits		\$ -	\$ 2.99	\$ 11.75	\$ 22.13	\$ 27.84	\$ 387.37	\$ 452.08



Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	Total 20 Year
2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	
\$ 3,511,587	\$ 3,616,935	\$ 3,725,443	\$ 3,837,206	\$ 3,952,323	\$ 4,070,892	\$ 4,193,019	\$ 4,318,810	\$ 3,858,357	\$ 2,192,148	\$ 416,008	\$ -	\$ 51,995,645
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,775,000
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,000
\$ 4,212,010	\$ 4,338,370	\$ 4,468,521	\$ 4,602,577	\$ 4,740,654	\$ 4,882,874	\$ 5,029,360	\$ 5,180,241	\$ 4,627,945	\$ 2,629,395	\$ 498,985	\$ -	\$ 65,381,865
\$ 1,064,974	\$ 1,096,923	\$ 1,129,831	\$ 1,163,725	\$ 1,198,637	\$ 1,234,596	\$ 1,271,634	\$ 1,309,783	\$ 1,170,140	\$ 664,822	\$ 126,164	\$ -	\$ 16,115,303
\$ 132,495	\$ 136,470	\$ 140,564	\$ 144,781	\$ 149,124	\$ 153,598	\$ 158,206	\$ 162,952	\$ 145,579	\$ 82,711	\$ 15,696	\$ -	\$ 1,988,247
\$ 8,921,066	\$ 9,188,698	\$ 9,464,359	\$ 9,748,289	\$ 10,040,738	\$ 10,341,960	\$ 10,652,219	\$ 10,971,786	\$ 9,802,020	\$ 5,569,076	\$ 1,056,853	\$ -	\$ 139,481,060
\$ 623,200	\$ 641,896	\$ 661,153	\$ 680,987	\$ 701,417	\$ 722,459	\$ 744,133	\$ 766,457	\$ 684,741	\$ 389,040	\$ 73,829	\$ -	\$ 9,705,429
\$ 1,104,124	\$ 1,137,248	\$ 1,171,365	\$ 1,206,506	\$ 1,242,701	\$ 1,279,982	\$ 1,318,382	\$ 1,357,933	\$ 1,213,156	\$ 689,262	\$ 130,802	\$ -	\$ 17,120,052
\$ 1,190,796	\$ 1,226,520	\$ 1,263,316	\$ 1,301,215	\$ 1,340,252	\$ 1,380,459	\$ 1,421,873	\$ 1,464,529	\$ 1,308,387	\$ 743,368	\$ 141,070	\$ -	\$ 18,489,182
\$ 2,918,120	\$ 3,005,664	\$ 3,095,834	\$ 3,188,709	\$ 3,284,370	\$ 3,382,901	\$ 3,484,388	\$ 3,588,920	\$ 3,206,284	\$ 1,821,670	\$ 345,701	\$ -	\$ 45,314,663
\$ 396,932	\$ 408,840	\$ 421,105	\$ 433,738	\$ 446,751	\$ 460,153	\$ 473,958	\$ 488,176	\$ 436,129	\$ 247,789	\$ 47,023	\$ -	\$ 6,163,061
\$ 17,394,390	\$ 17,481,361	\$ 17,568,768	\$ 17,656,612	\$ 17,744,895	\$ 17,833,620	\$ 17,922,788	\$ 18,012,402	\$ 15,701,413	\$ 8,704,326	\$ 1,611,742	\$ -	\$ 258,689,884
\$ 156,644	\$ 161,343	\$ 166,184	\$ 171,169	\$ 176,304	\$ 181,593	\$ 187,041	\$ 192,652	\$ 172,112	\$ 97,787	\$ 18,557	\$ -	\$ 2,442,755
\$ 17,947,965	\$ 18,051,545	\$ 18,156,057	\$ 18,261,520	\$ 18,367,950	\$ 18,475,366	\$ 18,583,786	\$ 18,693,230	\$ 16,309,655	\$ 9,049,902	\$ 1,677,322	\$ -	\$ 267,295,699
\$ 29,787,151	\$ 30,245,906	\$ 30,716,249	\$ 31,198,518	\$ 31,693,058	\$ 32,200,227	\$ 32,720,394	\$ 33,253,936	\$ 29,317,960	\$ 16,440,648	\$ 3,079,877	\$ -	\$ 452,091,422

(452,090,970)



AMI / Smart Meter Cost Description Definitions

Capital - Program Costs Initial Capital	
Description	Definition
Costs of Communication Equipment	Material costs of the AMI communication devices, including Cisco Connected Grid Routers (CGRs) and Iron Range Extenders (RE), as well as material adders, including warehousing, handling, installment consumables (nut, bolts, etc.), and sales and use taxes.
Costs of Meters	Material costs of the OpenWay IPv6 mesh meters and 4G cellular (direct connect) meters, as well as material adders.
Installation Cost & Vendor Services	Equipment installation costs, including Duke (internal) and contractor (external) labor
Project Management Labor	Internal Project Management labor costs to support AMI implementation
Other Labor (Billing, Telecom)	Project labor costs for Billing and Telecom resources
Labor to Optimize Network	Field labor to optimize AMI network throughout implementation
Contingency (Estimated Uncertainty)	Contingency representing uncertainty in estimate components (rates, hours, materials, etc.)
Contingency (Risk)	Contingency representing Expected Monetary Value (EMV) of identified risks
Miscellaneous (Optimization Equipment)	Miscellaneous tools, equipment, and supplies required for the AMI equipment installation and project support (e.g. power cords, brackets, office supplies)
Overhead Allocations	Overhead allocations based on Project Management Organization labor
Labor Escalation	Escalation in labor costs based on DOE Escalation Rates

O&M - Program Costs Non-Recurring O&M	
Description	Definition
Field Tools	Optical probes required for AMI meters
Contingency (Estimated Uncertainty)	Contingency representing uncertainty in estimate components (field tools)

Capital - Recurring Costs	
Description	Definition
Annual Costs assoc. with Comm Failures (Materials)	Materials costs associated with communication device failures based on expected failure rates and replacement of equipment at the assets' end of life. Includes cost of communication equipment and material adders.
Annual Costs assoc. with Comm Failures (Labor)	Labor costs associated with communication device failures based on expected failure rates and replacement of equipment at the assets' end of life. Includes installation labor, testing labor, and labor escalation.
Annual Costs assoc. with Meter Failures & Growth (Materials)	Materials costs associated with meter failures and new customer meter growth based on expected failure rate and meter population growth rates. Includes cost of meter equipment and material adders.
Annual Costs assoc. with Meter Failures (Labor)	Labor costs associated with meter failures and new customer meter growth based on expected failure rate and meter population growth. Includes cost of installation labor and labor escalation.

O&M - Recurring Costs	
Description	Definition
Cellular Costs (WAN)	Monthly cellular costs paid to Verizon for cellular backhaul on CGRs and 4G cellular (direct connect) meters
Data Analytics Labor	Additional full-time employees (FTEs) required to perform analytics on AMI data and identify non-technical line loss
AMI Operators Labor	Additional FTEs required to operate the AMI network and Head-End (HE) system, ensuring optimal communications and remote data collection for billing
Billing Labor	Additional FTEs required for data management in the billing department
Telecom Labor	Additional FTE required to manage AMI telecommunications

Owner:	Grid Solutions
Location and Program Area of Project:	Duke Energy Progress
Project Title - line 1:	DEP
Project Title - line 2 (blank if N/A):	AMR to AMI Deployment
Description of Effort:	Deploy AMI technologies in the DEP territories based upon the mesh solution
Project Ranking:	Green III
Estimate Purpose:	Commit Gate
Preparation Date (planned approval date):	17-May-17
Revision Number:	0
IPRS Number (from Reporting Team):	IPRS #317
Estimate Number (from Cost Est Log):	Est #336
Total Project Estimate	\$278,162,475
Summary Sheets title blocks - Line 1:	Class 2 - (5% to 15%)
Summary Sheets title blocks - Line 2:	COST ESTIMATE SUMMARY
Detail Sheets title blocks - Line 1:	Class 2 - (5% to 15%)
Detail Sheet title blocks - Line 2:	COST ESTIMATE DETAIL
Wage1 (e.g. Internal, Staff Aug, Contractor):	0.00
Wage2:	0.00
Wage3:	0.00
Wage4:	0.00
Wage5:	0.00
Wage rates are weighted average for project	
Commit Date of Project (anticipated):	17-May-17
Start Date of Project (assumed):	01-Jul-16
Build Date of Project (anticipated):	21-Sep-17
End Date of Project (assumed):	30-Jun-21
Actual Cost Through:	28-Feb-17
<i>(Actuals costs typically shown for reference only)</i>	



**Grid Solutions
Duke Energy Progress
DEP
AMR to AMI Deployment**

Issue Date: 05/17/17
Revision No:
IPRS No: IPRS #317
Estimate No: Est #336

**Class 2 - (5% to 15%)
COST ESTIMATE DETAIL**

Work Flow Phase WBS # / ID Task # / ID	Line Item Revision Number	DESCRIPTION	Capital/ O&M	IT&T/All Other Departments	UoM	UNIT QTY	WH UNIT	RATE	MATL UNIT	EQUIP UNIT	SUB UNIT	TOTAL WORK HOURS	LABOR \$	MATERIAL \$	EQUIPMENT \$	SUBCONT. \$	TOTAL	Spent to Date - For Reference Only	Contingency Percentage	Contingency Amount
Proj Support		Project Support Labor										382,727	30,737,664			1,812,326	32,549,990	45,913	4.72%	1,536,884
		Project Management																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	98,120	1.00	81.02				98,120	7,949,541				7,949,541		5.00%	397,477
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	36,784	1.00	59.20				36,784	2,177,792				2,177,792		5.00%	108,890
		Field Services																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	194,555	1.00	90.69				194,555	17,643,942				17,643,942		5.00%	882,197
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	20,720	1.00	55.00				20,720	1,139,600				1,139,600		5.00%	56,980
		Telecom																		
		Internal	Capital	IT&T	HRS	2,708	1.00	82.92				2,708	224,559				224,559		5.00%	11,228
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	IT&T	HRS		1.00												5.00%	
		Billing																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	11,720	1.00	74.87				11,720	877,430				877,430		5.00%	43,872
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	HRS	18,120	1.00	40.00				18,120	724,800				724,800		5.00%	36,240
		Expenses																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1													5.00%	
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1													5.00%	
		Internal	Capital	IT&T	LS	1													5.00%	
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	IT&T	LS	1													5.00%	
		Escalation																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1					1521374.22					1,521,374	1,521,374			
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1					236901.25					236,901	236,901			
		Internal	Capital	IT&T	LS	1					8137.86					8,138	8,138			
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	IT&T	LS	1														
		Actuals																		
		Internal	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1					28897.61					28,898	28,898	28,898		
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1					17015.15					17,015	17,015	17,015		
		Internal	Capital	IT&T	LS	1														
		Staff Augmentation	Capital	IT&T	LS	1														
		Expenses	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1														
		Expenses	Capital	IT&T	LS	1														
		NOTE:																		
		Apply Working Stock to materials that require it (see 'Material Loader Rates' for guidance)																		
		For Material / Equipment \$ - Estimated 'Stores Loading', 'Sales/Use Tax', 'Freight', and 'Escalation' should be included in Columns K-L also.																		
		For Subcontract / Services \$ - Estimated 'Escalation' should be included in Columns M also.																		
		For Labor \$ - Fully burdened Labor \$ (with Fringe, Incentive, Payroll Tax, Loader, and Escalation) should be included in Column J also.																		
		For Labor \$ - Estimated 'Meals & Travel' dollars should summed into Column J as well.																		
		Estimating Contingency percentage should be entered in Column U.																		

Labor Burden Rates and Factors Assumptions

CPACMA Services Co. Employees (Non-Attorneys) Internal Hourly Rate Factor (see Labor Loaders Rates tab to assess project for proper burdens)			
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Unburdened)	1.00		Basis of Estimated Rates Used
Fringe	0.21	21.00%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to Service Company rate - may need to be higher/lower based on project jurisdiction and/or actuals guidance from Finance.
Incentive	0.11	10.50%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2016 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Payroll Tax	0.10	7.65%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2014 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Sev. Co. Loader	0.25	25.32%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to service company actuals rate - may need to be higher/lower based on new guidance from Finance.
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Burdened)	1.57		
TDEIETS Internal Hourly Rate Factor (see Labor Loaders Rates tab to assess project for proper burdens)			
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Unburdened)	1.00		Basis of Estimated Rates Used
Fringe	0.15	14.92%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to CE Florida rate - may need to be higher/lower based on project jurisdiction and/or actuals guidance from Finance.
Incentive	0.11	10.50%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2014 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Payroll Tax	0.10	7.65%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2014 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Utility Loader	0.45	45.00%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to flat planning rate for transitional utility network - may need to be higher/lower based on new guidance from Finance.
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Burdened)	1.71		
CPACMA Design Services (Attorneys & Associates) Internal Hourly Rate Factor (see Labor Loaders Rates tab to assess project for proper burdens)			
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Unburdened)	1.00		Basis of Estimated Rates Used
Fringe	0.15	14.92%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to CE Florida rate - may need to be higher/lower based on project jurisdiction and/or actuals guidance from Finance.
Incentive	0.11	10.50%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2014 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Payroll Tax	0.10	7.65%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to standard assumption from Finance in Jan 2014 - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals guidance from Finance.
Affiliate Loader	0.55	55.00%	Type basis of rate choice here defaulted to Affiliate Loader rate - may need to be higher/lower based on actuals or guidance from Finance.
Internal Labor Loaders Factor (Burdened)	1.81		
Staff Augmentation Labor Hourly Rates (no burdens) (see various rates above)			
Contractor Labor Hourly Rates (no burdens) (see various rates above)			



REDACTED

Grid Solutions
 Duke Energy Progress
 DEP
 AMR to AMI Deployment
 Class 2 - (5% to 15%)
 COST ESTIMATE DETAIL

Issue Date: 05/17/17
 Revision No:
 IPRS No: IPRS #317
 Estimate No: Est #336

Work Flow Phase WBS # / ID Task # / ID	Line Item Revision Number	DESCRIPTION	Capital/ OGM	IT&T/All Other Departments	UoM	UNIT QTY	WH UNIT	RATE	MATL UNIT	EQUIP UNIT	SUB UNIT	TOTAL WORK HOURS	LABOR \$	MATERIAL \$	EQUIPMENT \$	SUBCONT \$	TOTAL	Spent to Date - For Reference Only	Contingency Percentage	Contingency Amount
SUBSERV		Subcontractor Support, Professional Services, etc.										1,461,215	29,196,078			700,000	29,896,078		10.49%	3,135,918
		Itron Professional Services																		
3400.00		Account Manager	Capital	All Other Departments	Hrs	2,880	1.00					2,880								
6670.00		Head End Specialist	Capital	All Other Departments	Hrs	6,240	1.00					6,240								
6670.00		Head End Specialist	Capital	All Other Departments	Hrs	3,840	1.00					3,840								
		Itron Travel																		
		Account Manager	Capital	All Other Departments	Ea	100					1750.00					175,000	175,000			
		Head End Specialist	Capital	All Other Departments	Ea	150					1750.00					262,500	262,500			
		Head End Specialist	Capital	All Other Departments	Ea	150					1750.00					262,500	262,500			
		Safety																		
		Flaggers, Vegetation Management, Police protection	Capital	All Other Departments	Hrs	13,723	1.00	45.00				13,723	617,535				617,535		5.00%	30,877
		Added 5% contingency for future rate discussions																		
		Meter Installation																		
		Includes \$0.91 is for recycling	Capital	All Other Departments	Hrs	1,452,132	1.00					1,452,132							12.00%	
		Added 5% contingency for future rate discussions																		
		Retirement of SSN Network devices	Capital	All Other Departments	Ea	2,400	1.00	100.00				2,400	240,000				240,000		5.00%	12,000
		NOTE																		
		Apply Working Stock to materials that require it (see 'Material Loader Rates' for guidance)																		
		For Material / Equipment \$ - Estimated 'Stores Loading', 'Sales/Use Tax', 'Freight', and 'Escalation' should be included in Columns K-L also																		
		For Subcontract / Services \$ - Estimated 'Escalation' should be included in Columns M also																		
		For Labor \$ - Fully burdened Labor \$ (with Fringe, Incentive, Payroll Tax, Loader, and Escalation) should be included in Column J also																		
		For Labor \$ - Estimated 'Meals & Travel' dollars should be summed into Column J as well																		
		Estimating Contingency percentage should be entered in Column U.																		



**Grid Solutions
Duke Energy Progress
DEP
AMR to AMI Deployment**

**Class 2 - (5% to 15%)
COST ESTIMATE DETAIL**

Issue Date: 05/17/17
Revision No:
IPRS No: IPRS #317
Estimate No: Est #336

Work Flow Phase WBS # / ID Task # / ID	Line Item Revision Number	DESCRIPTION	Capital/ O&M	IT&T/All Other Departments	UoM	UNIT QTY	WH UNIT	RATE	MATL UNIT	EQUIP UNIT	SUB UNIT	TOTAL WORK HOURS	LABOR \$	MATERIAL \$	EQUIPMENT \$	SUBCONT. \$	TOTAL	Spent to Date - For Reference Only	Contingency Percentage	Contingency Amount	
RISK EMV		Risk EMV Contingency															3,670,524			3,670,524	
Risk ID																					
18		Communications Equipment Requirements Exceed Plan	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				878823.00							878,823			878,823	
16		Installation Vendor Underbid	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				716926.00							716,926			716,926	
12		Installation Vendor Pricing Bid is not similar to Indiana RFQ	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				318634.00							318,634			318,634	
26		Customer Meter Location Inaccuracies	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				289560.00							289,560			289,560	
19		Increase in Required 4G Cellular (Direct Connect) Meters	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				261375.00							261,375			261,375	
1		Resource Constraint (Meter Installation Vendors)	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				159317.00							159,317			159,317	
23		Delay in CIM to MDM Project	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				158400.00							158,400			158,400	
6		Resource Constraint (Availability of Skilled Mitigation Resources)	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				155925.00							155,925			155,925	
13		Non-scalable Range Extender for Pads (Processes & Permissions)	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				123077.00							123,077			123,077	
20		Can't Locate Duke Owned Pole for Communications Devices	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				123077.00							123,077			123,077	
		Risk register delta	Capital	All Other Departments	LS	1				485410.00							485,410			485,410	
		Total 'Risk EMV' should be detailed under Columns J-M.																			
		IMPORTANT:																			
		If amount of highest single triggered-risk item on Risk Register is higher (than sum of 'Risk EMV' list) use that amount here instead.																			

REDACTED

User Notes:
 1. This worksheet is not linked to any other worksheet, except for the date information which comes from the Title Block worksheet.
 2. All data fields that are "blue" font, must be keyed in manually. All other fields are formulas.
 3. Please determine your Cash Flow Categories in such a way as you would like to report out for your project. These are user defined fields.
 4. Formulas in cells H26:M36 are "Array" formulas. Please do not edit unless you have a good understanding of Array formulas.

Cash Flow Categories	Cost Category	Capital / O&M	IT/Telecom/All Other Departments	Total	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030				
					Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	
Iron Meters	Materials & Mat Burdens	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Concreted Ord Routes (CGR)	Materials & Mat Burdens	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Range Extenders (RRRE)	Materials & Mat Burdens	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Project Management	Internal Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Project Management	Internal Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	7,978,455	6,809	7,755	9,945	4,729	-	446	-	57,556	57,944	57,944	70,648	11,057	77,137	77,349	77,130	89,705	131,250			
Project Management	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	2,194,807	3,023	7,097	4,641	1,774	-	-	-	2,842	2,842	2,842	4,736	4,736	14,209	14,209	23,682	42,628	61,573			
Field Services	Internal Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	17,643,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Field Services	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	1,139,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Telecom	Internal Labor	Capital	Telecom	224,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,024	12,024	10,448	7,483	7,463	7,463	7,483	10,293	10,283			
Telecom	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	Telecom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Contractor Services	Contractor Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	29,196,068	2,275	(746)	(1,529)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030			
Billing	Internal Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	724,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,453			
Billing	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	877,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,972			
Billing	Other	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Escalation	Internal Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	1,521,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,102			
Escalation	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	All Other Departments	236,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614			
Escalation	Internal Labor	Capital	Telecom	6,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283			
Escalation	Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	Telecom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Expenses	Meals/Travel/Lodging/Fleet	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Expenses	Meals/Travel/Lodging/Fleet	Capital	Telecom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Iron Travel	Meals/Travel/Lodging/Fleet	Capital	All Other Departments	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,722			
Optical Cables and Probes	Materials & Mat Burdens	O&M	All Other Departments	18,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Risk EMV & Contingency - Estimate Uncertainty	Contingency	Capital	All Other Departments	15,188,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000			
Grid Solutions POOL Allocation	PMO (Allocation)	Capital	All Other Departments	2,471,519	1,151	682	731	724	25	-	-	2,416	2,912	2,912	3,433	4,287	4,910	4,920	5,289	6,673	11,955			
Grid Solutions POOL Allocation	PMO (Allocation)	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Grand Total - All Cash Flow Categories				278,162,481	13,916	15,029	12,790	7,227	-	471	-	-	-	-	62,813	75,723	75,723	89,266	759,377	775,565	775,834	785,416	1,321,399	337,764

IPRS Format

Cost Category	Capital / O&M	IT&T / Business (All Other Departments)	Total	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18
Internal Labor	Capital	IT&T	232,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,024	12,024	10,448	7,483	7,463	7,463	7,463	10,283	10,571
	Capital	All Other Departments	27,868,571	6,888	7,785	8,948	4,729	-	446	-	-	-	57,556	57,944	57,944	70,648	94,979	101,071	101,331	101,071	113,805	187,317
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Augmentation Labor	Capital	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital	All Other Departments	4,445,738	3,503	7,097	4,641	1,774	-	-	-	-	-	2,842	2,842	2,842	4,736	4,736	14,209	14,209	23,682	42,628	95,965
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractor Labor	Capital	IT&T	29,196,068	2,275	(746)	(1,529)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,030
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials & Mat Burdens	Capital	IT&T	198,038,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,204
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meals/Travel/Lodging/Fleet	Capital	IT&T	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,722
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	Capital	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency	Capital	IT&T	15,188,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PMO (Allocation)	Capital	IT&T	2,471,519	1,151	682	731	724	25	-	-	-	-	2,416	2,912	2,912	3,433	4,287	4,910	4,920	5,289	6,673	11,955
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	O&M	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFUDC	Capital	IT&T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital	All Other Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IPRS Grand Total			278,162,481	13,916	15,029	12,790	7,227	-	471	-	-	-	62,813	75,723	75,723	89,266	759,377	775,565	775,834	785,416	1,321,399	337,764

2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	2021
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102,167	148,685	152,090	74,037	74,537	76,157	68,390	42,130	19,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,946	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	4,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
427,144	363,934	213,481	141,474	141,474	126,964	97,944	54,413	10,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35,200	35,200	35,200	35,200	17,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,132	912	912	912	746	746	746	746	746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
886,006	692,779	232,372	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	9,600	6,400	6,400	3,200	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23,957	23,957	23,957	23,957	11,979	2,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51,723	49,206	32,703	26,814	25,720	23,985	19,680	11,371	3,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,638	5,431	5,431	7,284	3,212	321	540	540	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
317	78	78	104	85	85	85	85	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,188,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65,401	53,605	28,805	13,558	11,805	9,903	8,130	4,878	1,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,142,421	5,637,044	4,636,341	371,952	326,369	276,929	230,827	146,274	7,256,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Yearly Totals for Escalation Calculations

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
-	-	47,090,538	64,987,569	65,468,177	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	3,239,555	4,702,754	5,933,785	2,726,626	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	1,135,273	1,982,076	761,905	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
28,898	636,741	2,240,325	2,399,089	2,317,892	355,509	0	0	0	0	0	0
17,015	112,726	738,877	738,877	558,894	28,418	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	119,709	4,829,138	6,484,206	5,637,736	573,153	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	284,000	460,400	422,400	52,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	74,632	58,374	46,769	38,140	4,644	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	7,711,633	10,706,351	10,749,701	28,384	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	217,600	230,400	230,400	46,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	263,528	287,486	287,486	38,930	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	204,038	510,367	895,812	111,157	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	35,459	79,899	107,846	13,697	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	1,662	2,619	3,327	529	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	116,667	233,333	233,333	116,667	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	18,626	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	7,188,003	0	0	0	0	0
3,513	37,752	662,625	875,459	842,025	50,145	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
49,425	4,721,116	72,792,118	98,408,685	93,582,702	8,608,436	-	-	-	-	-	-

Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
4,049	990	990	1,016	831	831	831	831	831	-	-	-	-	-	-
660,234	577,024	417,439	262,026	251,331	233,407	192,414	111,114	35,928	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84,741	69,324	69,324	71,177	38,227	8,612	5,276	5,276	5,276	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
886,006	692,779	232,372	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	4,731	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,422,547	4,223,879	1,387,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	19,444	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,188,003	-	-	-	-	-	-
65,401	53,605	28,805	13,558	11,805	9,903	8,130	4,878	1,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,142,421	5,637,044	4,636,341	371,952	326,369	276,929	230,827	146,274	7,256,084	-	-	-	-	-	-

INSTALLER	CURRENT_FORM	FUTURE_FORM	TOU_STATUS	CELLULAR_STATUS	MTR_QTY
DUKE	3S 10	3S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	6
DUKE	3S 10	3S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	3S 20	3S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	22573
DUKE	3S 20	3S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1395
DUKE	5A 10	5S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	104
DUKE	5A 10	5S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	31
DUKE	5A 20	5S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	225
DUKE	5A 20	5S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	50
DUKE	5S 10	5S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
DUKE	5S 20	5S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	5919
DUKE	5S 20	5S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	533
DUKE	9A 10	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	37
DUKE	9A 10	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	9
DUKE	9A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	91
DUKE	9A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	15
DUKE	9S 10	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	8
DUKE	9S 10	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	9S 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	13666
DUKE	9S 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	998
DUKE	9S 200	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	531
DUKE	9S 200	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	21
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	6
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	62
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	6
DUKE	10S 20	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	142
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	2205
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	11
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	76
DUKE	16S 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	4
DUKE	16S 480	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	NON-TOU	IPV6	55
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	1S 100	1S 200	TOU	IPV6	1073
DUKE	1S 100	1S 200	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	68
DUKE	1S 200	1S 200	TOU	IPV6	7
DUKE	1S 200	1S 200	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	2S 200	2S 200	TOU	IPV6	4956
DUKE	2S 200	2S 200	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	216
DUKE	2S 320	2S 320	TOU	IPV6	23715
DUKE	2S 320	2S 320	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1246
DUKE	3S 20	3S 20	TOU	IPV6	5159
DUKE	3S 20	3S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	307
DUKE	5A 20	5S 20	TOU	IPV6	30
DUKE	5A 20	5S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	5
DUKE	5S 20	5S 20	TOU	IPV6	2077
DUKE	5S 20	5S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	191
DUKE	9A 20	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	72
DUKE	9A 20	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	15
DUKE	9S 20	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	11613
DUKE	9S 20	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	632
DUKE	9S 200	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	99
DUKE	9S 200	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	7
DUKE	10A 20	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	12S 200	12S 200	TOU	IPV6	18
DUKE	12S 320	12S 320	TOU	IPV6	4
DUKE	14S 200	16S 320	TOU	IPV6	2
DUKE	15S 480	16S 320	TOU	IPV6	31
DUKE	15S 480	16S 320	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	657
DUKE	16K 480	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	7
DUKE	16S 200	16S 320	TOU	IPV6	10
DUKE	16S 320	16S 320	TOU	IPV6	1937
DUKE	16S 320	16S 320	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	43
DUKE	16S 480	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	35
DUKE	16S 480	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	4
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	TOU	IPV6	92
DUKE	25S 320	9S 20	TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2

INSTALLER	CURRENT_FORM	FUTURE_FORM	TOU_STATUS	CELLULAR_STATUS	MTR_QTY
CONTRACTOR	1S 100	1S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	88
CONTRACTOR	1S 100	1S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	2259
CONTRACTOR	1S 100	1S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	6
CONTRACTOR	1S 100	1S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	156
CONTRACTOR	1S 200	1S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	2
CONTRACTOR	2S 200	2S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	4651
CONTRACTOR	2S 200	2S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	1299013
CONTRACTOR	2S 200	2S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	564
CONTRACTOR	2S 200	2S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	50011
CONTRACTOR	2S 320	2S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	548
CONTRACTOR	2S 320	2S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	37067
CONTRACTOR	2S 320	2S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	69
CONTRACTOR	2S 320	2S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1880
CONTRACTOR	12S 200	12S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	142
CONTRACTOR	12S 200	12S 200	NON-TOU	IPV6	27444
CONTRACTOR	12S 200	12S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
CONTRACTOR	12S 200	12S 200	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	34
CONTRACTOR	12S 320	12S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	5
CONTRACTOR	12S 320	12S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	12
CONTRACTOR	15S 200	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
CONTRACTOR	15S 480	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	2
CONTRACTOR	16S 200	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	222
CONTRACTOR	16S 200	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	10438
CONTRACTOR	16S 200	16S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	13
CONTRACTOR	16S 200	16S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	283
CONTRACTOR	16S 320	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	499
CONTRACTOR	16S 320	16S 320	NON-TOU	IPV6	16275
CONTRACTOR	16S 320	16S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	44
CONTRACTOR	16S 320	16S 320	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	400

DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	7
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	4651
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	4954
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	344
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	211
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	548
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	23715
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	14
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1344
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	6
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	2279
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	IPV6	525
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1395
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	107
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	104
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	31
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	215
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	IPV6	30
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	50
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	5
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	5013
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	IPV6	2077
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	133
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	181
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	37
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	9
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	93
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	IPV6	71
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	15
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	10
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	8
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	1344
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	IPV6	1143
DUKE	21 30	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	201
DUKE	21 30	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	612
DUKE	21 300	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	331
DUKE	21 300	21 30	YOU	IPV6	89
DUKE	21 300	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	21
DUKE	21 300	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 300	21 30	NON-TOU	IPV6	4
DUKE	21 300	21 30	YOU	IPV6	7
DUKE	21 300	21 30	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 300	21 30	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	142
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	14
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	5
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	4
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	2
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	31
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	142
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	657
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	11
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	7
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	272
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	10
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	13
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	409
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	1317
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	44
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	43
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	35
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	4
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	IPV6	1
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	IPV6	81
DUKE	21 300	21 300	NON-TOU	DIRECT CONNECT	1
DUKE	21 300	21 300	YOU	DIRECT CONNECT	2

2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021				
1/1/2020	2/29/2020	3/1/2020	4/30/2020	5/31/2020	6/30/2020	7/31/2020	8/31/2020	9/30/2020	10/31/2020	11/30/2020	12/31/2020	1/31/2021	2/28/2021	3/31/2021	4/30/2021	5/31/2021	6/30/2021	7/31/2021	8/31/2021	9/30/2021	10/31/2021	11/30/2021	12/31/2021	
50,000	49,000	53,000	55,000	50,000	56,000	57,000	54,500	53,500	47,500	37,000	31,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,315	3,249	8,514	3,647	3,315	3,711	3,711	3,740	3,814	3,481	3,150	2,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46,685	45,751	44,486	51,353	46,685	52,287	53,287	50,760	49,689	44,019	34,850	29,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.12%	3.13%	3.21%	3.36%	3.21%	3.46%	3.46%	3.50%	3.38%	3.25%	2.91%	2.58%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66.36%	68.97%	72.90%	76.44%	79.63%	83.25%	86.97%	90.42%	93.40%	96.85%	99.21%	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	94	212	106	96	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.88%	1.80%	4.11%	4.31%	1.88%	1.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81.47%	87.27%	91.30%	95.68%	95.56%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	441	477	495	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.50%	4.45%	4.77%	4.93%	0.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84.91%	89.22%	94.09%	99.04%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.33%	8.47%	9.00%	10.10%	11.87%	14.87%	16.00%	16.33%	16.67%	17.00%	17.33%	17.67%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.12%	3.24%	3.42%	3.55%	3.29%	3.57%	3.63%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%	3.68%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66.44%	68.64%	70.06%	71.60%	73.40%	75.37%	77.61%	80.14%	82.86%	85.76%	88.84%	92.10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manually Adjusted

Labor Loaders for Year 2017		
(Planning Rates confirmed per Finance email 3/16)		
Fringe Benefits	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
DE Progress	14.92%	(confirm with Finance)
DEBS (Shared Serv. Co.)	21.08%	(confirm with Finance)
Incentive	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
Average (Non-Union)	10.50%	(confirm with Finance)
Average (Union)	3.00%	(confirm with Finance)
Payroll Tax	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
Average	7.65%	(confirm with Finance)
Labor Loaders	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
Shared Serv. Co.	25.32%	(confirm with Finance)
DE Carolinas (T&D/E&TS)	45.00%	(confirm with Finance)
DE Progress (T&D/E&TC)	45.00%	(confirm with Finance)
Affiliate	55.00%	(confirm with Finance)
Fleet Loader	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
All Jurisdictions	3.00%	(confirm with Finance)

Labor Loaders for Year 2017*			
Jurisdiction	Shared Service Co Factor	T&D / E&TS Factor**	Affiliate Factor
DE Progress	1.68	1.78	1.88

* Includes Fringe, Incentive, Payroll & Loaders
 ** Field Operations Employees / Engineering & Supervision

Fleet Loader for Year 2017*			
All Jurisdictions		1.03	

Shared Service Co.	T&D / E&TC	Affiliate
0.68	0.78	0.88

Fleet Loader		
	0.03	

Material Loaders for Year 2016		
(rates per Finance email dated 11/14/16)		
Sales / Use Tax* (by State of Use)	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
North Carolina	7.00%	(confirm with Finance)
Stores Loading** (by Jurisdiction)	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
DE - Progress (SetID 50126)	10.00%	(confirm with Finance)
Working Stock***	Planning Rates (for 2017 and beyond)	Planning Rates (for 2018 and beyond)
All Jurisdictions	5.50%	(confirm with Finance)

DOE Escalation Rates - Base Year 2014								
	Nuclear		Scientific & Laboratory		Administration Building & Warehouse		Remediation, Decontamination, and Demolition	
FY	Rate	Index	Rate	Index	Rate	Index	Rate	Index
2011	2.000	1.000	2.300	1.000	2.600	1.000	2.900	1.000
2012	1.900	1.000	2.200	1.000	2.400	1.000	2.400	1.000
2013	1.900	1.000	2.400	1.000	2.800	1.000	2.900	1.000
2014	2.000	1.000	2.500	1.000	3.000	1.000	3.000	1.000
2015	2.000	1.020	2.600	1.000	3.000	1.030	3.000	1.030
2016	2.100	1.041	2.600	1.000	3.100	1.061	3.100	1.061
2017	2.000	1.061	2.700	1.000	3.200	1.093	3.200	1.093
2018	2.200	1.083	2.800	1.028	3.300	1.126	3.300	1.126
2019	2.100	1.104	2.800	1.056	3.400	1.160	3.400	1.160
2020	2.200	1.126	2.900	1.085	3.500	1.195	3.500	1.195
2021	2.200	1.148	2.900	1.114	3.500	1.230	3.500	1.230
2022	2.200	1.170	2.900	1.143	3.500	1.265	3.500	1.265
2023	2.200	1.192	2.900	1.172	3.500	1.300	3.500	1.300
2024	2.200	1.214	2.900	1.201	3.500	1.335	3.500	1.335
2025	2.200	1.236	2.900	1.230	3.500	1.370	3.500	1.370

2021 - 2025 Rates need to be updated

Note: Lookups for the Escalation Tab are done from the table below (which is linked to the table above)

Industry	FY	Rate	Index
Nuclear	2011	2.000	1.000
Nuclear	2012	1.900	1.000
Nuclear	2013	1.900	1.000
Nuclear	2014	2.000	1.000
Nuclear	2015	2.000	1.020
Nuclear	2016	2.100	1.041
Nuclear	2017	2.000	1.061
Nuclear	2018	2.200	1.083
Nuclear	2019	2.100	1.104
Nuclear	2020	2.200	1.126
Nuclear	2021	2.200	1.148
Nuclear	2022	2.200	1.170
Nuclear	2023	2.200	1.192
Nuclear	2024	2.200	1.214
Nuclear	2025	2.200	1.236
Scientific & Labor	2011	2.300	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2012	2.200	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2013	2.400	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2014	2.500	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2015	2.600	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2016	2.600	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2017	2.700	1.000
Scientific & Labor	2018	2.800	1.028
Scientific & Labor	2019	2.800	1.056
Scientific & Labor	2020	2.900	1.085
Scientific & Labor	2021	2.900	1.114
Scientific & Labor	2022	2.900	1.143
Scientific & Labor	2023	2.900	1.172
Scientific & Labor	2024	2.900	1.201
Scientific & Labor	2025	2.900	1.230
Administration Bu	2011	2.600	1.000
Administration Bu	2012	2.400	1.000
Administration Bu	2013	2.800	1.000
Administration Bu	2014	3.000	1.000
Administration Bu	2015	3.000	1.030
Administration Bu	2016	3.100	1.061
Administration Bu	2017	3.200	1.093
Administration Bu	2018	3.300	1.126
Administration Bu	2019	3.400	1.160
Administration Bu	2020	3.500	1.195
Administration Bu	2021	3.500	1.230
Administration Bu	2022	3.500	1.265
Administration Bu	2023	3.500	1.300
Administration Bu	2024	3.500	1.335
Administration Bu	2025	3.500	1.370
Remediation, Dec	2011	2.900	1.000
Remediation, Dec	2012	2.400	1.000
Remediation, Dec	2013	2.900	1.000
Remediation, Dec	2014	3.000	1.000
Remediation, Dec	2015	3.000	1.030
Remediation, Dec	2016	3.100	1.061
Remediation, Dec	2017	3.200	1.093
Remediation, Dec	2018	3.300	1.126
Remediation, Dec	2019	3.400	1.160
Remediation, Dec	2020	3.500	1.195
Remediation, Dec	2021	3.500	1.230
Remediation, Dec	2022	3.500	1.265
Remediation, Dec	2023	3.500	1.300
Remediation, Dec	2024	3.500	1.335
Remediation, Dec	2025	3.500	1.370

Exhibit F

DEP AMI Benefit Details

All benefits reflect the AMI meter deployment schedule at the time of the initial cost-to-complete analysis and savings were adjusted for inflation. In addition, the benefits align with the expected 15-year service life of the meters. Benefits are scaled up during deployment years based on the deployment schedule and benefits are scaled down as meters reach the end of their expected life.

Reduced Meter Reading Costs

Reduction in drive-by (AMR) and manual meter reading costs enabled by AMI remote reading functionality.

The calculated Meter Reading savings were derived from the DEP Meter Reading budget and reflect that the quantity of reads per meter reader will decrease as AMI is deployed. Thus contract meter read costs are expected to increase per unit by approximately 25% as meter read volumes decrease and geographic dispersion increases. Actual budget impact modeled to lag installation by 6-12 months.

Field Metering (Temp to Capital)

- Field Metering labor allocated to the deployment project will shift O&M dollars to capital project dollars.

Reduced Meter Operations Costs

- Reduce testing/repairs during deployment years & eliminate costs of manual metering reading equipment (handheld maintenance, etc.)
- Comprised of 3 components:
 - Reduction in Meter Testing
 - Reduction in Meter Repair Work
 - Reductions in Meter Reading Equipment costs
- Benefit derived from Meter Operations budget and expected Meter Reading Equipment costs.

Customer Order Cost Reduction

- Reduced customer order field visits for disconnect/reconnect and succession reads as these tasks are automated via AMI Remote Order Fulfillment (ROF) functionality
- Drivers:
 - Off-cycle read orders performed remotely

Exhibit F

- Disconnects/reconnects performed remotely
- Inputs:
 - Utilized average annual remote capable customer orders based on based on 2-year completed order volumes by order type .
 - Unit order cost (truck roll) was based on 2016 Contract Pricing and 2016 & 2017 YTD average cost by order type.
 - Impact was modeled to lag installation by at least 6 months to allow for meter certification and network optimization
- Variables:
 - # average annual remote capable orders completed by contractors
 - # average annual remote capable orders completed by employees
 - % of total meters with Remote Disconnect Switch (RDS) based on meter form quantities in scope
 - % of AMI eligible meters within total meter population
 - % of historical ROF success rates
 - Customer Orders overtime budget

Customer Order Cost Reduction (DNP)

- Reduced customer order field visits for non-pay disconnect (NPD) assuming that customer notification regulations can be changed by 2019, allowing for non-pay disconnect orders to be automated via AMI Remote Order Fulfillment (ROF) functionality.
- Drivers:
 - Non-pay Disconnects performed remotely
- Inputs:
 - Utilized average annual remote capable NPD orders based on based on 2-year completed order volumes by order type .
 - Unit order cost (truck roll) was based on 2016 Contract Pricing and 2016 & 2017 YTD average cost by order type.
 - Impact was modeled to lag installation by at least 6 months to allow for meter certification and network optimization
- Variables:
 - # average annual remote capable NPD orders completed by contractors
 - # average annual remote capable NPD orders completed by employees
 - % of total meters with Remote Disconnect Switch (RDS) based on meter form quantities in scope
 - % of AMI eligible meters within total meter population
 - % of historical ROF success rates
 - Customer Orders overtime budget

Exhibit F

Cellular Cost Reduction (SSN Access Points)

- Reduced monthly cellular costs resulting from the removal and decommissioning of Silver Springs Network (SSN) Access Points (AP's)
- Utilized average monthly cellular costs based on 2-year billing history actuals for SSN Access Points
- Variables:
 - Average monthly cellular costs associated with SSN AP's
 - # SSN AP's
 - Projected removal schedule

Reduced Restoration Costs – OK on Arrival:

- Reduced truck rolls required to verify voltage to meter due to ability to remotely verify
- Monthly trouble orders resulting in “ok on arrival” were queried from DOMS (2016)
- Assessed trouble orders resulting in “ok on arrival” by Contractor v. Company-completed orders
- Average unit order cost (truck roll) was based on 2016 Contract Pricing, 2017 Level 1 company labor rate, 2017 Company Fleet rate, and Company v. Contractor-completed orders.
- \$ Savings = Average yearly orders X % reduction X Average Unit Cost per order X inflation % X benefit realization %
- Assumed: 90% reduction, \$54.61/order average for labor & fleet
- Impact was modeled to lag installation by at least 6 months to allow for meter certification and network optimization

Reduced Restoration Costs – Major Storms:

- Reduced truck rolls required to verify voltage to meter due to ability to remotely verify.
- This benefit was scaled from an AMI project model based on previous AMI deployments. The benefit was allocated on a per meter basis, then multiplied by the number of AMI meters planned for DEP.
- The benefit model included:
 - Trouble orders resulting in “ok on arrival” queried from DOMS
 - $\$ \text{ Savings} = ((\text{Labor Cost} + \text{Outside Labor Costs}) / \text{Number Days Storm Lasted}) \times \text{Days reduced by AMI} \times \text{Benefit Realization \%}$
 - Assumed: ½ day reduction, 3 year average actual labor costs

Miscellaneous O&M Savings

- Includes nominal amounts to represent other enabling benefits such as :
 - Improved vegetation management (voltage sag data from meters)

Exhibit F

- Reduced customer calls (e.g. reduce repeat calls for start service and reconnect non-pay due to Remote Order Fulfillment functionality and scheduling capabilities)
- Reduced estimated bills

Miscellaneous Capital Savings

- Includes nominal amounts to represent other enabling benefits such as:
 - Improved asset management (aggregate meter data to identify over/under loaded distribution transformers, and stress points in the grid)
 - Ability to leverage meter Volt/Var data to improve placement of capacitor banks

Non-technical Loss Reduction:

- This benefit item represents expected revenue capture during and after the AMI deployment as a result of the increased ability to identify cases of non-performing or under-performing (“slow/stuck”) meters from registration erosion, power theft and pilferage by way of either direct tapping, manipulating, or bypassing the meter, non-reading of meters, and misconfigured equipment and installation errors such as mis-wiring, incorrect application of multiplying factors, and defects in CT & PT circuitry.
- Identification of meter or usage irregularities through data analytics and field investigations within operations and during deployment
- Variables:
 - DEP Annual Revenues
 - Revenue Leakage Percentage “Non-Technical Line Loss”: 2% (From EPRI 1016049: Advanced Metering Infrastructure Technology, Limiting Non-Technical Distribution Losses in the Future)
 - AMI Enabled Identification: 50% (Potential revenue erosion to be identified by AMI deployment and current analytics capabilities. Further advanced analytics initiatives required to identify remaining 50%. Based on assumptions of the Duke Energy Analytics and Revenue Protection team)
 - AMI Recovery Gain: 80% (Potential recovery gain)
 - Collection Percentage (Amount to be collected from identified revenue erosion through corrective action and back-billing): 60%
 - Benefit Realization (based on the deployment rate)
- $\$ \text{ Savings} = \text{Annual Revenue} \times \text{Non-Technical Line Loss \%} \times \text{AMI Enabled Identification} \times \text{AMI Recovery Gain} \times \text{Collection \%} \times \text{Benefit Realization \%}$

Reduced Legacy Meter Failures:

- Full cost of new meter failures captured in project costs. This is full benefit of reduced meter failures due to deployment of new AMI meters (old meters vs. new AMI meters).

Exhibit F

- Inputs:
 - 3-year average meter failures in DEP by failure reason was provided by the Metering Services team
 - Cost of average fully burdened AMR meter: \$34.14 + 15% material adders = \$39.26
 - Average installation labor cost = \$25
 - Material cost inflation assumed at 1%, Labor inflation assumed at 3%
 - Growth in Failure Rate of old meters assumed at 0.03%
- \$ Savings = ((Cost of meter X (1+Material Inflation)) + (Cost of installation X (1+Labor Inflation))) X (annual failure rate X (1+Failure Growth Rate)) X Benefit Realization %

DRAFT 6-26-2017

DEP AMI Benefits	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Meter Reading Cost Reduction	-	-	400,000	850,000	3,120,000	3,213,600	3,310,008	3,409,308
Field Metering (Temp to Capital)	-	975,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	-	-	-	-
Reduced Meter Operations Costs	-	25,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-
Consumer Order Cost Reduction (e.g. disconnects & reconnects)	-	128,428	1,516,821	2,906,653	3,704,893	3,854,586	3,970,223	4,089,330
Consumer Order Cost Reduction (Non-Pay Disconnects)	-	-	-	734,924	936,753	974,602	1,003,840	1,033,955
Cellular Cost Reduction (SSN Access Points)	-	-	14,715	58,860	117,720	121,252	124,889	128,636
Outage Restoration Cost Reduction - OK on Arrival	-	50,672	224,426	430,062	548,168	570,316	587,426	605,048
Outage Restoration Cost Reduction - Major Storms	-	60,000	293,550	810,900	981,000	1,010,430	1,040,743	1,071,965
Miscellaneous O&M Savings (e.g. Call Center)	-	35,206	372,771	873,113	1,058,007	1,089,747	1,122,440	1,156,113
Miscellaneous Capital Savings	-	11,735	124,257	291,038	352,669	363,249	374,147	385,371
Non-Technical Loss Reduction	-	1,679,758	7,259,075	13,572,782	16,880,299	17,136,061	17,221,742	17,307,850
Reduced Legacy Meter Failures	-	13,089	57,303	108,559	139,333	143,351	147,652	152,081
Total Benefit	-	2,978,888	11,762,918	22,136,890	27,838,842	28,477,194	28,903,108	29,339,658

Savings reflect AMI deployment schedule at time of business case development (May 2017)

Average annual unit costs and volumes are based on DEP-specific data

3% labor inflation applied annually unless otherwise noted

Benefits do not include customer programs enabled by AMI (Enhanced Customer Solutions)

Benefits align with the expected 15-year service life of the meters. Benefits are scaled up during deployment years based on the deployment schedule and scaled down as meters reach the end of their expected life.

2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	Total
3,511,587	3,616,935	3,725,443	3,837,206	3,952,323	4,070,892	4,193,019	4,318,810	3,858,357	2,192,148	416,008	-	51,995,645
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,775,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
4,212,010	4,338,370	4,468,521	4,602,577	4,740,654	4,882,874	5,029,360	5,180,241	4,627,945	2,629,395	498,985	-	65,381,865
1,064,974	1,096,923	1,129,831	1,163,725	1,198,637	1,234,596	1,271,634	1,309,783	1,170,140	664,822	126,164	-	16,115,303
132,495	136,470	140,564	144,781	149,124	153,598	158,206	162,952	145,579	82,711	15,696	-	1,988,247
623,200	641,896	661,153	680,987	701,417	722,459	744,133	766,457	684,741	389,040	73,829	-	9,705,429
1,104,124	1,137,248	1,171,365	1,206,506	1,242,701	1,279,982	1,318,382	1,357,933	1,213,156	689,262	130,802	-	17,120,052
1,190,796	1,226,520	1,263,316	1,301,215	1,340,252	1,380,459	1,421,873	1,464,529	1,308,387	743,368	141,070	-	18,489,182
396,932	408,840	421,105	433,738	446,751	460,153	473,958	488,176	436,129	247,789	47,023	-	6,163,061
17,394,390	17,481,361	17,568,768	17,656,612	17,744,895	17,833,620	17,922,788	18,012,402	15,701,413	8,704,326	1,611,742	-	258,689,884
156,644	161,343	166,184	171,169	176,304	181,593	187,041	192,652	172,112	97,787	18,557	-	2,442,755
29,787,151	30,245,906	30,716,249	31,198,518	31,693,058	32,200,227	32,720,394	33,253,936	29,317,960	16,440,648	3,079,877	-	452,091,422

DEP AMI Benefit Realization

Meters in Scope	1,555,000
Total Meters	1,563,000
Start	Q3 2016
End	Q2 2019

Data as of 5/9/2017, SGDB

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AMI Installs	-	412,500	569,500	573,000	-	-
Cumulative	-	412,500	982,000	1,555,000	1,555,000	1,555,000
% per Year	0%	26.5%	36.6%	36.8%	-	-
% Cumulative	0%	26.5%	63.2%	100%	100%	100%
Opportunity	0%	13.3%	44.8%	82%	100%	100%
Certified	0%	12.8%	43.6%	80.2%	99.3%	100.0%
Realization	0%	10%	43%	80%	99%	100%

Certification	Q1 2017	Nov 16 -Apr 1Q3-Q4 2016	
Actuals	During Q	6 month	2Q Prev
DEC AMI	92.2%	96.1%	98.9%

**Based on DEC deployment stats as of 5/1/17*

Scale Down	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
% End of Life	0%	26.5%	36.6%	36.8%	-	-
% Cumulative	0%	26.5%	63.2%	100%	100%	100%
% Scale Down	100%	86.7%	55.2%	18.4%	0%	0%

Consumer Order Cost Reduction | Remote Order Fulfillment

REDACTED

Remote Disconnect Switch (RDS) Meter Forms

1S	3,661
2S	1,359,411
12S 200	27,640
Total RDS	1,390,712
Total Meters	1,555,256
% RDS	89.47%
% Successful ROF	98.77%

RDS QTY (Total Meters) based on Class 3 scope (data as of 3/17/2017)

Residential Meters in DEP

Res Meters	1,313,107
Total DEP Meters	1,563,018
% Residential	84.01%
% Non-Res	15.99%

Data as of 5/9/2017, SGOB

Exclusions

Exclusions	7,762
Total Meters	1,555,256
% Excluded	0.50%
% AMI Eligible	99.50%

Data as of 5/9/2017, SGOB

Remote Capable Order Volumes & Cost

Type	Employee	Contractor	Total	% Employee	% Contractor	Contractor Unit	Company Unit	Annual Cost	Potential Savings
DISCONNECT	805	84,563	85,368	0.9%	99.1%			\$54.84	\$746,865
RECONNECT	2,727	133,437	136,164	2.0%	98.0%			\$54.84	\$1,258,410
RNP	1,456	76,514	77,970	1.9%	98.1%			\$54.84	\$715,678
READ	1,228	5,035	6,263	19.6%	80.4%			\$54.84	\$109,184
CHK VOLTAGE	7,478	1	7,479	100.0%	0.0%			\$54.84	\$410,102
IDLE USAGE	121	2,009	2,130	5.7%	94.3%			\$54.84	\$23,330
TOTAL	13,815	201,559	215,374	4.4%	95.6%			\$54.84	\$3,263,570

DEP Contractor vs Duke Customer Order Units - YE 2015, CDO Customer Orders Summary 2016

Remote Capable Non-Pay Disconnects

Type	Employee	Contractor	Total	% Employee	% Contractor	Contractor Unit	Company Unit	Annual Cost	Potential Savings
DNP	483	108,580	109,063	0.4%	99.6%			\$54.84	\$928,788

DEP Contractor vs Duke Customer Order Units - YE 2015, CDO Customer Orders Summary 2016

Overtime Budget 2016

Non-Pay	\$143,527
Avoidance	88%
Meter Orders	\$226,724
Avoidance	80%
Total	\$307,510

2016 Customer Orders Budget provided by Loretta Allen 7/18/2016

Avoidance based on Remote-Capable order volumes, ROF success rate, and AMI eligible scope

Savings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
At Full Scale	\$3,268,355	\$3,366,406	\$3,467,398	\$3,571,420	\$3,678,563	\$3,788,920	\$3,902,587
Successful ROF	\$3,228,155	\$3,324,999	\$3,424,749	\$3,527,492	\$3,633,317	\$3,742,316	\$3,854,586
Realization	0%	0%	4%	43%	80%	99%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$0	\$128,428	\$1,516,821	\$2,806,653	\$3,704,893	\$3,854,586

3% inflation, 98% ROF success rate

ROF functionality will be available in mid-August 2018 with the MDN-CIM Phase 2 Go-Live (only 4.5 months of benefit in 2018)

DNP Potential	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
At Full Scale	\$826,378	\$851,169	\$876,704	\$903,006	\$930,096	\$957,999	\$986,739
Successful ROF	\$816,214	\$840,700	\$865,921	\$891,899	\$918,656	\$946,215	\$974,602
Realization	0%	0%	4%	43%	80%	99%	100%
Enabled	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	99%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$734,924	\$936,753	\$974,602

3% inflation, 98% ROF success rate

Assumes regulation requiring truck roll for DNP notification (door hanger) will be eliminated in 2019

ROF functionality will be available in mid-August 2018 with the MDN-CIM Phase 2 Go-Live (only 4.5 months of benefit in 2018)

Final Calculations

DNP/Reconn Benefit = Remote Capable Orders x Unit Cost x % RDS x % AMI Eligible Scope x % ROF Success Rate x % Inflation x % Realization

Other Orders Benefit = Remote Capable Orders x Unit Cost x % AMI Eligible Scope x % ROF Success Rate x % Inflation x % Realization

Outage | OK on Arrival REDACTED

Customer Trouble Orders (CTO)

OK on Arrival	10,010
Resolved by DCC	12,861
Total	22,871

DCC Resolved Report 2016 (source: DOMS)

CTO-OK by Resource Type

Performer	Units	% Orders
Company	9,960	99.5%
Contractor	50	0.5%
Total	10,010	100%

CDO Customer Orders Summary Dashboard 2016 (source: DOMS)

Average CTO Truck Roll / Order Cost

Cost Driver	Unit Cost
Company Labor	\$34.89
Company Fleet	\$19.95
Total Company	\$54.84
Contractor	
Avg Unit Cost	\$54.61

Level 1 Labor Rate provided by Amy Futrell 5/12/2017

Fleet Unit Order Cost: Customer Orders Process Reporting Dashboard 2017

Avoided CTO Truck Rolls with AMI

Total CTO-OK	10,010
% Avoided	90%
Truck Rolls Avoided	9,009

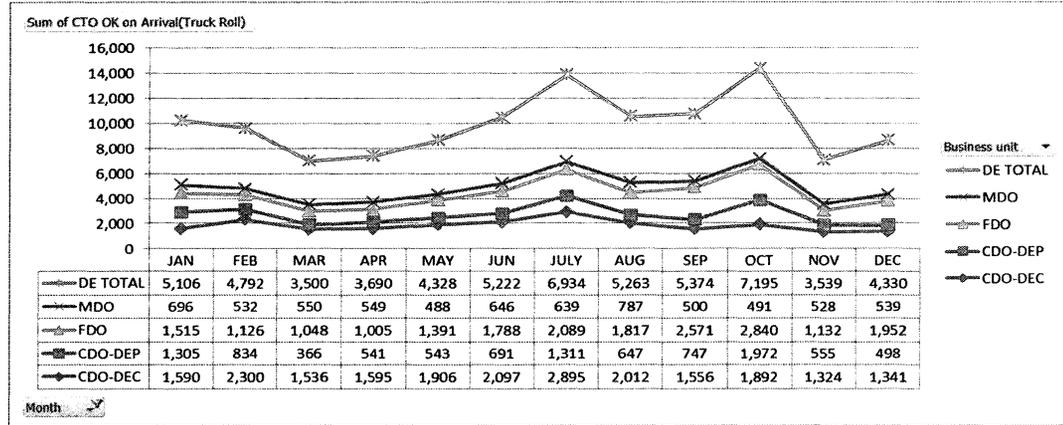
Savings

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Potential	\$491,960	\$506,719	\$521,920	\$537,578	\$553,705	\$570,316
Realization	0%	10%	43%	80%	99%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$50,672	\$224,426	\$430,062	\$548,168	\$570,316

3% inflation, 90% truck roll avoidance

Final Calculations

Reduced Restoration Costs (OK on Arrival) = Annual Trouble Orders Resulting in OK on Arrival x Average Unit Cost x % Avoidance X % Realization



Legacy Meter Failures

Failure Volumes by Retirement Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MMR ONLY - BLADES HEATED	528	903	3610	4270	9904
MMR ONLY - OUT OF CALIBRATION	7	6	5	14	10
MMR ONLY - ERROR CODE	6	17	31	18	28
MMR ONLY - KWH WILL NOT RESET	12	15	20	37	32
MMR ONLY - LOOSE BOARD	20	10	20	26	18
MMR ONLY - HOT SOCKET BURNT TERMINAL	1448	1338	1589	1536	1248
MMR ONLY - GOOD MMR				1	0
MMR ONLY - NO POWER UP	641	709	1,267	1,607	1,192
MMR ONLY - NO TEST PULSE	6	16	22	21	20
MMR ONLY - FAULTY DISPLAY	80	91	223	285	244
MMR ONLY - BAD ERT	18	38	44	36	40
MMR ONLY - BASE CAPACITOR FAILURE	8	11	11	21	22
Total	798	913	1,643	2,065	1,606

Excluded from analysis

Data provided by Jeff Dargan and Barry Harrington 8/5/2016

Unit Cost & Inflation

Avg MMR Meter	\$34.14
Material Adders	15%
Avg Fully Burdened Meter Cost	\$39.26
Install Labor	\$25.00
Material Inflation	1%
Labor Inflation	3%
Failure Rate Growth	0.03%

Meter cost provided by Jeff Chandler 5/11/2017

Annual Meter Failures

Average	2,000
Potential Saving at Full Scale	128,522

Average Meter Failures provided by Nabil Benwahoud 5/10/2017

Savings

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Materials	\$78,546	\$79,355	\$80,172	\$80,998	\$82,675	\$83,526
Labor	\$50,015	\$51,530	\$53,092	\$54,701	\$58,066	\$59,825
Potential	\$128,561	\$130,885	\$133,264	\$135,698	\$140,740	\$143,351
Realization	0%	10%	43%	80%	99%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$13,089	\$57,303	\$108,559	\$139,333	\$143,351

3% inflation, 90% truck roll avoidance

Final Calculation

Reduced Legacy Meter Failures = (Meter Cost + Install Labor) X % Inflation X Average Annual Failures X Failure Growth Rate X % Realization

Non-Technical Line Loss Reduction

Inputs & Assumptions

Annual Revenue ¹	\$3,500,000,000
Non-Technical Line Loss ²	2%
AMI Enabled Identification ³	50%
Recovery Gain ⁴	80%
Collection Rate ⁵	60%
Applicable Meters ⁶	99.5%
Load Growth	0.5%

¹ 2016 DEP Revenues

² EPRI 1016049: Advanced Metering Infrastructure Technology, Limiting Non-Technical Distribution Losses in the Future

³ Potential revenue erosion to be identified by AMI deployment and current AMI analytics, RevPro 5-Year Plan, based on industry studies

⁴ Potential Recovery Gain

⁵ Amount to be collected from identified revenue erosion through corrective action and back-billing

⁶ Meters to be deployed of total population

Savings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Full-Scale Potential	\$16,714,012	\$16,797,582	\$16,881,569	\$16,965,977	\$17,050,807	\$17,136,061
Realization	0%	10%	43%	80%	99%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$1,679,758	\$7,259,075	\$13,572,782	\$16,880,299	\$17,136,061

Final Calculation

Non-Technical Line Loss Reduction = Annual Revenue X % Non-Technical Line Loss X % AMI Enabled Identification X % Recovery Gain X % Collection X Applicable Meters X Load Growth X % Realization

Cellular Cost Reduction | SSN Access Points

Inputs & Assumptions

SSN Access Points Installed	331
Active Access Points	327
Avg Monthly Cellular Cost	\$30
Avg Annual Cellular Cost	\$360

Access Points: Data as of 3/8/2017 (Source: SSN Utility IQ System, queried by Gary Kubousek)

SSN Cellular Invoices | Actuals

2015 Total	\$126,485
2016 Total	\$115,806
Avg Monthly Cost	\$10,095
Avg Monthly Unit Cost	\$30.87
Avg Unit Cost Rounded	\$30

Silver Springs AMI Usage & Cost Data 2015-2017 based on cellular invoices (provided by Anne Conners 3/24/2017)

AP Removal Schedule

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Qty Removed	-	25	100	175	27	-
% Removed	0%	8%	31%	54%	8%	0%
% Cumulative	0%	8%	38%	92%	100%	100%
Opportunity	0%	4%	27%	92%	100%	100%
Benefit Realization	0%	0%	12.5%	50%	100%	100%

Savings

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Full-Scale Potential	\$117,720	\$117,720	\$117,720	\$117,720	\$117,720	\$121,252
Realization	0%	0%	13%	50%	100%	100%
Total Benefit	\$0	\$0	\$14,715	\$58,860	\$117,720	\$121,252

3% inflation applied beginning in 2022 assuming cellular contract pricing to remain flat until renegotiation is required

Final Calculation

Cellular Cost Reduction (SSN AP) = Average Annual Cellular Cost X Active SSN Access Points X % Realization

Metering Benefits

Savings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Meter Reading	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$850,000	\$3,120,000	\$3,213,600
Metering (Temp to Capital)	\$0	\$975,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$0
Meter Operations	\$0	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0

Savings provided by Everett Greene (Director of Meter Reading) and Nabil Benwahoud (Director of Field Metering) 5/10/2017

Savings derived from Meter Reading and Field Metering budgets and reflect that the quantity of reads per meter reader will decrease as AMI is deployed

Assumes contractor meter read costs are expected to increase per unit by approximately 25% as meter read volumes decrease and geographic dispersion increases

Actual Meter Reading budget impact modeled to lag installation by 6-12 months

3% inflation applied beginning in 2021